

THE

Hongkong Weekly



AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On December 19th, at Soochow, the wife of W. W. BROCKMAN, Soochow University, of a son.
On December 22nd, at Shanghai, the wife of P. N. KARANJIA, of Messrs. Framjee Sorabjee & Co., of a son.
On December 24th, at Anping, South Formosa, the wife of H. W. ARTHUR, of a daughter. (Annie Gordon Noel.)
On December 25th, at Shanghai, the wife of REGINALD N. TRUMAN, of a son.
On December 25th, at Shanghai, the wife of ARTHUR STANLEY, of a son.
On December 26th, at Shanghai, the wife of ROBERT MCGREGOR, of a son.
On December 27th, at Shanghai, to RUTH, wife of Rufus Stuart Adams, a daughter.
On December 27th, at Shanghai, the wife of FELICE PALAZZI, of a daughter.
On December 30th, at 19 Macdonnell Road, wife of Mr. T. TANAKA, the Japanese Consul, of a son.
On January 5th, at Pootung, South Wales, the wife of G. W. APPLEBY, (of Canton), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On December 4th, at Foochow, JAMES BLUNDY of the C. M. S. FUKIEN, to ANNIE HELEN MADELINE TAPSON.
On December 15th, at Shanghai, HERBERT MIDDLETON, to GEORGINA BEATRICE HAMILTON.
On December 15th, at Shanghai, HERBERT MIDDLETON, to GEORGINA BEATRICE HAMILTON.
On December 22nd, at Shanghai, OLGA DAIST, second daughter of Capt. William Smith, Kiukiang, to ARNOLD CHARLES BIESTERFELD, I. M. Customs, Hangchow.
On December 22nd, at Shanghai, HOWARD C. J. WILSON to LILIAN K. LUND, late of the Victoria Nursing Home.
On December 27th, at Shanghai, WILLIAM DUBY SMITH, to ANNETTE SIMS WILSON.
On January 1st, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Ven. Archdeacon Banister, W. S. BAILEY to MIRIAM L. BANISTER.

DEATHS.

On December 22nd, at Shanghai, ALFRED, the eldest son of Captain J. A. Scott, s.s. Sual, aged 19 years.
On December 23rd, at 3 a.m., at Mountain View, the Peak, AGNES MCCOLL, dearly beloved wife of H. F. Carmichael, aged 45 years.
On December 29th, at Shanghai, MARION FORD, mother of C. F. Greenwood, aged 72 years.

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ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The German mail of December 4th arrived per the ss. *Prinz Heinrich* on Thursday, the 3rd inst., and the French mail of December 7th arrived, per the ss. *Oceanien* to-day, the 7th inst.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The *Foochow Echo* says that Santu is "the coming Port for export and import."

The Tokyo City Council has reported adversely on the municipalizing of the Tramways, and the scheme for municipal ownership has fallen through.

At 6 a.m. on January 1st, work was commenced in the Junk Bay Flour Mills of which Mr. A. H. Rennie is the manager. The New Year is thus marked by the opening of a new industry in the Colony which promises to be a flourishing one.

The Chinaman named Wong Kin, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of a native in a pork butcher's shop in Kowloon, was executed at Victoria Gaol on the 2nd January. The usual inquest took place in the afternoon and a formal verdict was returned.

The insufficiency of the accommodation at the Magistracy was never more apparent than recently, when the Second Court was thronged to such an extent that solicitors had to wait their turn at the entrance before they could secure a seat at the table. There was an unusually large attendance of legal gentlemen, and with so many contested cases to be dealt with it was no wonder that little progress was made with the business before the Court.

Peking messages state that there is a strong movement there against the practice of cutting off the queues which has been almost universal since 1900 amongst young men going abroad to study. Several Censors have lately denounced the practice to the Throne, and call for such drastic measures as the severest punishment of the youths who have been guilty of cutting off their queues abroad as well as in China. The matter, it is stated, has been referred to the Council of State to report on.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended December 31st 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:—

Banks.	Average amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$ 2,578,067	\$ 2,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	12,651,879	\$ 9,900,000
National Bank of China Limited	119,702	45,000
Total ...	\$15,649,648	11,345,000

A boy, who had gone to change a \$100 bill in Queen's Road last week, was "held up" at the corner of Graham and Gage Streets by two men who threw pepper in his eyes and knocked him down. They stole \$50 in silver from him but left the other \$50.

Here is a quite modern Chinese conception of the foreigners' treatment of infectious disease cases:—"If an epidemic broke out, two foreigners took the sick away and put them in a little room, washed them with lime water and then locked them up, so that no one could see them, on purpose that they might soon die and not propagate the disease. Wives and children might cry and weep, but the foreigner would but drive them away with sticks, for until dead no one must see those faces again. Better for all of us to jump into the sea than submit to this."

At St. John's Cathedral on New Year's day the Venerable Archdeacon Banister officiating. Mr. W. S. Bailey (of Messrs. W. S. Bailey and Co.) was married to Miss Miriam Banister. The bride who was dressed in a gown of cream satin adorned with lace was given away by Mr. E. O. Murphy, while Mr. A. H. Hewett acted as best man. The bridesmaids, both charmingly dressed, were Misses Gladys Hume and Katherine Murphy. After the ceremony followed a reception at the Hongkong Hotel, and then the happy couple left for Macao.

By the N.D.L.S. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* there left Shanghai on December 28th Major Nerazzini, for five years Italian Consul-General at Shanghai, and now about to take up the more responsible and difficult appointment of Italian Minister at Tunis. The Major will be much missed in Shanghai, where his never-failing geniality is as well-known as his diplomatic acuteness. Major Nerazzini is not altogether new to North African politics as he played a prominent part in the expedition against King Menelik in 1895-6. Mr. Achille Riva has taken over the duties of Acting Consul-General in Shanghai.

A system has been arranged by Sicawei, to enable vessels and light-stations to repeat Storm Warnings made to them, by means of symbols or flags, with a view to spreading information concerning Warnings as widely and rapidly as possible, and will be called Storm Signal Repeating Code. As the signals made by light-stations will for the present entirely depend on the Storm Warnings made them by passing vessels, the co-operation of all those commanding vessels is invited in this useful work of passing on the latest Storm Warning, as indicated in the Storm Warning Repeating Code, which comes into force as soon after the 1st May next as circumstances permit.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society was held at the office of Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., at Bank Buildings on January 4th. Mr. Pollock presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. H. Purcell, E. D. Haskell and the Rev. G. A. Bunbury. Arrangements were made for the provision of lectures at the City Hall during the winter months. The report and accounts as presented were adopted; H. E. the Governor was elected president; H. the Officer Administering the Government, vice-president; Mr. H. E. Pollock was re-elected, son. secretary and Mr. Purcell hon. treasurer. This concluded the business of the meeting.

NATURAL ADAPTABILITY OF POPULATION.

(Daily Press, 29th, December.)

Not the least remarkable phenomenon in the economical history of the world is the wonderfully fine adjustments by which natural laws preserve with the least possible friction the balance between population and the means of subsistence. A century ago MALTHUS astonished the world by bringing forward his theory that population had a tendency to grow in a geometric ratio, and unless we ourselves took the question in hand human existence in the near future would become a matter of increasing difficulty and struggle. We have lived rather more than a century since MALTHUS first published his conclusions; the population of England and Wales has increased nearly four-fold, that of Scotland rather less than three-fold, and that of Ireland has actually declined rather more than a third. Moreover in all these cases the comfort of the populations, so far from bearing any proportion to the rate of growth or the contrary, has in all three distinctly advanced; and during the last thirty years the average length of the life of the individual has very perceptibly increased. MALTHUS' gloomy prophecies have thus to a very considerable extent been falsified, and yet the grounds on which he based his arguments were indisputably correct; the fact was of course that he looked at but one side of the question, that which momentarily concerned him; or rather that which those who commented on his arguments assumed had only one side. If, however, a century ago the country was frightened by the impending dread of the evils to accrue through an increase of population, the same class of semi-instructed individuals to-day are prophesying the same woes through the acknowledged recent decline of the birth-rate. The facts are even more extraordinary than these modern quidnuncs have any conception of. We have no statistics to show the exact population of England and Wales during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, say the last quarter of the sixteenth century; from various circumstances it may probably be assessed at something over four millions; that is to say in two centuries the population doubled, whilst in the following century the population, as we have seen, practically quadrupled. There was no very serious destruction of life during the two centuries; there had been the wars attendant on the formation of the Commonwealth, and there had been the great Plague, but in neither of these checks could the actual loss of life have been serious enough to materially affect the population generally. Throughout the period was one of enhanced, rather than diminished comfort, and popular tradition invariably represents the period as the happiest through which the country had ever passed. Equally certain is it that no reflection has ever been cast on the morality of the period; the court of King CHARLES II, taking its model from that of Versailles, was indeed debauched, but the country at large felt scandalised by its excesses and the evil example never spread beyond the walls of the Palace. When, however, we come to look narrowly into the conditions of the two periods we shall find some noteworthy differences; and differences so grave that probably to them must in great measure be attributed the distinctive character of the population lines of growth. The fifteenth century, occupied in large measure by the Renaissance, had been a distinct period of growth, and under the

HENRIES and their great successor ELIZABETH, England had made enormous advances both at home and abroad. From being a third-class Power, scarcely venturing a remonstrance here and there on the politics of the Continent, England had taken up her position as a power to be reckoned with in the affairs of the world. New schemes were started at home and abroad; the North American colonies were founded, and a serious attempt at the seizure of the commerce of the East entered on. England under her Tudor sovereigns had certainly advanced both in population and wealth, as well as in the comfort of her people generally, and the mental activity of her people found abundant outlets for expansion. With the accession of the mirror of wisdom, JAMES I, the inducements to enterprise in a great measure ceased, and a humdrum mediocrity succeeded to the activity of the Tudor period; we have no exact statistics to guide us, and "Mrs. GRUNDY" had not yet commenced to terrorise the nation; but doubtless had these come into existence we should have heard complaints of growing luxury and vice equal to those with which we have recently been deluged. The results were, however, equally plain, and the population for a considerable period remained practically constant, or even declined. Towards the close of the seventeenth century the gradual destruction of the forests began to raise fears as to a coming dearth of fuel, and efforts began to be made to utilise the coal deposits known to occur in various parts of the country; but here the presence of water began to interfere with the productiveness of the mines, and men like the Marquis of WORCESTER and NEWCOMEN began to exercise their minds in producing adequate machinery. It was not till the scientific brain of WATT made a practical machine out of his improved steam engine that a new era commenced to open, and that men began to appreciate the fact that many industries till then carried on by manual labour could now be profitably worked by machinery, the fuel for which was to be found in the hitherto neglected coal mines of the land. At first there was a fear that the use of machinery would diminish the demand for human labour, and that the industrious classes would eventually be reduced to beggary, but presently the new openings for industry created such a demand for skilled labour that for a prolonged period England became the workshop of the world. Under this new stimulus the natural laws of adjustment were thrown into gear, and England found, not only that she could supply all the hands she needed for carrying on her manufactures, but that, besides so great was the stimulus, that she had actually a surplus to send abroad to start new fields in the fertile lands of her dependencies. The natural checks to increase of population were in fact for a time abrogated: the increment which for two centuries had been almost at a standstill grew so that in the first decade of the nineteenth century it had arrived at fourteen per cent; in the second decade it increased further to eighteen per cent. No need here for calling in the aid of any extraordinary change in the moral condition of the people. From that period, there being comparatively fewer new fields to occupy, the rate of increase has shown a steady diminution, till in the decade ending 1891 the decennial rate fell to 11.65 per cent. MACHIAVELLI tells of a like instance after the Black Death on the continent. The event was equally due to natural causes. We quote MICHELET'S History of France. He describes love passages in a mourning church. The paramours meet

again with surprise like poor ghosts from the other world, congratulate each other on being yet alive, and take their pleasure together. According to the continuator of Nangis, "those that survive, men and women, married in multitudes. The women conceived beyond measure. There was not one barren: nothing was to be seen this way or that but pregnant women. They produced some two, some three at a birth. A savage rejoicing, an orgy of heirs, followed the pestilence". And here a new condition of affairs has recently come into play. During the latter part of the nineteenth century the average life of the individual had considerably increased, owing to the increased comfort of living, and the general improvement of sanitation. The expectation of life at the age of five, which from 1838-54 had stood at 50 years, had mounted in the term 1871-80 to 52, and had sensibly increased during the rest of the century. The result of this was seemingly that a renewed increase of the population had set in, the decennial increment in 1901 amounting to 12.17 per cent. This, however, was evidently to be accounted for by the overlapping of the tables, the birth-rate for the last year being actually the lowest on record. From the above remarks it will, however, be clearly evident that although the increase during the last century was distinctly abnormal, and brought about by causes not likely to be repeated; those causes in themselves were perfectly natural, and followed simple natural laws. The present reduction in the birth-rate is properly only a return to natural conditions after a period of undue inflation. Nor is the fact that the increment has been greatest amongst the less opulent classes in any way a thing in itself out of order; such being the universal experience in all ages, and amongst all peoples.

IN PASSING.

(Daily Press, 31st December.)

For the first time for several years we are enabled to take leave of a passing year and to welcome a new one without any real necessity to mention the word "war". It has been, in comparison with so many of its predecessors, a year of peace, and this happy characteristic was happily marked during its course by the visit and entertainment of the squadrons of two Powers with whom Great Britain is on particularly cordial terms, France and Japan. As if to emphasise the point still more, 1906 closes with our harbour and city crowded with the ships and sailors of various Powers, all friendly with each other and with us. This is gratifying enough, but the retrospect of the year's events is bound to chasten rejoicing, for though mankind has behaved on the whole fairly well, Nature has been in one of her most cantankerous moods. If the year has to have a denominative of any sort, it will probably be known as "the typhoon year", not because of any abnormal frequency of these distressing storms, but because of the extraordinary mischief which the typhoon of September 18th was allowed to wreak. Earlier in the year Hongkong and Macao were agitated by earthquakes and by talk of earthquakes, and these local tremours were but unappreciated forerunners of the sensational cataclysms at San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Northern India. So though the murderous guns of war have been silent, death has shown his grinning face with almost equally blenching effects. To add to the tale of sorrow, we have but to remember that the year was a bad one for plague and other communicable disease. Mankind's behaviour, already

indulgently spoken of on account of the absence of belligerency, is after all entitled only to a qualified approval. The Chinese pirates of the West River, and desperadoes at various places in South China have startled us with their daring crimes, incidents having to be recorded even in the harbour and in the city itself. Some sensational commitments for alleged perjury, and the labours of a commission investigating official honesty, also help to warn us against any too Pharisaic self-gratulation; although in the movement for the abolition of judicial torture in the neighbouring empire, and the achievement of the Anti-footbinding Society, we have seen distinctly humane promises. That some strife is to be expected in commercial circles has been exemplified in the litigation over the Peak tram business, but against that we may set the unveiling of the ideal of business probity in the new statue of Sir THOMAS JACKSON. Economically the year has witnessed a promising development of railway enterprise, of industries locally and in the New Territory; but unfortunately it has been one of continued depression for traders. Not all the faith of Christian Science, socially prominent during the year, has served to cure the ills of reduced earnings and diminished turn-over. The holding of the first Flower Show, of the first Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the opening of the new Harbour Office and of a new rifle range at the Peak may be taken as indicating the unquenchable spirit that animates the Colony even in adversity. Royalty came and went in the person of Prince Arthur of Connaught; in the new year it comes and goes again in the person of his father the Duke. The analogy is unflattering but if we consider that troubles will surely arrive and depart in like manner, we will be the better able to bid a resigned adieu to 1906, and a cheerful welcome to 1907. On the whole, though, we may hope that the coming twelvemonths will be less sensational than the just past dozen have been.

PROBABLE BEGINNINGS OF CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

(Daily Press, 1st January.)

According to the information which they have thought fit to issue to the outer world by proclamation and otherwise, it would seem that the Chinese authorities are at last in earnest as to the question of granting some form of representative government. It is, however, quite evident that they intend to proceed in this matter with very great caution, and are fully alive to difficulties which they have to face in any attempt to introduce a radical change into the time-honoured paternal system of China. There have been so many instances where they have given assurances of reformation, which, before long, have proved only to be temporising measures designed to silence inconvenient demands, that some doubt may be felt as to whether they are sincere in the promises which they are now holding out. On the whole, however, there is reason to conclude that the steps which are now being taken will lead to some kind of reform in the internal administration of the country, even though they may not result in a complete representative system at the outset. Whether the Chinese officials recognise the fact or not, there can be no question that merely mooted the subject of popular representation, at headquarters, must give a great impetus to such a movement. It may be fairly concluded that this has not escaped the attention of the Chinese who are shrewd enough in foreseeing the bearing of any given political steps; and it

would on this account seem unlikely that they would have publicly shown willingness to entertain the question in any way, unless they intended to do something in the direction indicated. What particular motives have induced them to adopt the steps they have taken, it is of course impossible for outsiders to divine. The consolidation of power which has resulted from the introduction of popular government in Japan has probably been a chief element in the matter—and it is also possible that the Chinese officials may have drawn some useful inferences from the disastrous state of affairs which has been brought about in Russia from steadily ignoring claims to reasonable representation of the people at large in the government of the Empire. So far as can be gathered from the scanty information which has from time to time come forward, it would appear that the Chinese are disposed to take the Japanese constitution as their model. At the same time it is manifest that they are not prepared to do so without first carefully ascertaining that it is suited to the conditions of their country. In many respects essential modifications will have to be made to meet the special conditions existing in China, and these can only be ascertained by a full consideration of the circumstances which have to be met. The first thing that would occur to the Chinese officials at Peking is that nothing effective could be accomplished without the co-operation and concurrence of the High Provincial Authorities, in whose hands so much of the administration of the country is centred. Their having, therefore, consulted with them, and asked their co-operation as a preliminary step, is what might naturally be looked for. At the same time the danger which has to be faced in this necessary step, is not to be ignored. The views of the provincial authorities must of necessity be respected; and there may be *bona fide* opposition on their part to a change which they will naturally feel may deprive them of much of their power. It is likely that the reports from at least some of them will be adverse to the suggested change—and there is further a possibility that they may be encouraged to send in such reports, which will afford the Peking authorities a good excuse for delaying any change, should they deem it desirable to do so. In the long run there can be little doubt that the central Government will be forced to do something in the direction of reform; but before they can move effectively in the matter, they must have the concurrence and co-operation of the Provincial magnates. Some of them may be wise enough to perceive that something in the shape of representative institutions would consolidate their power within their own spheres; and may be able to take measures by consulting with the leading men in their provinces, to lay before the Central Authorities some scheme for elective provincial assemblies. Action in this direction is manifestly that which will have to be first adopted. Any reform in China in the direction of popular government must first take the shape of the establishment of some form of provincial Councils or Assemblies, each of which will have a voice in the matters immediately affecting the individual Provinces. Probably this will be the first step which will be adopted, the direction of imperial matters being retained by the Central Government, until it has been ascertained how far representative institutions work locally; when a like system may by degrees be applied at the capital to deal with the larger matters in which the whole country is concerned. It is manifest that

the changes which will have to be introduced will require very careful consideration and skillful handling—but they are not beyond the power of attainment. The Chinese people as a whole will not be inclined to press for extreme measures of reform, if they see a *bona fide* effort being made to give them some kind of voice in the administration of the country. Wild demands, such as were made by the Russian Duma, are not likely to be put forward by the Chinese, who have always shown themselves possessed of moderation and common sense, when they are fairly heard and reasonably treated. The principle of representation being once recognised, it will become impossible even for the most reactionary officials to withstand it. On the other hand, there is no danger that the Chinese people, as a whole, will wish to push matters to extremes, or to do anything which would endanger the authority of the Central Government, of the necessity for which they are fully aware.

REBELLION.

(Daily Press, 3rd January.)

There are two conditions in one of which a people usually has to be before it makes trouble for those set in authority over it. It may "wax fat and kick", as history tells us, under similar conditions to those mentioned in the article specially written for to-day's *Daily Press*; or it may be reduced to such a state of desperate resentment that rebellion appears to be its only chance of remedy. Just where the lines are to be drawn is not at once apparent, even if many historic examples be reviewed. If the subject be surveyed with an eye machiavellian, the conclusion suggests itself that a people may be treated well and yet easily be treated too well; that it may be ill-treated to a certain extent with impunity, if not with advantage, and yet that it is difficult to define when or where the strain will find its point of breakage. A too prosperous people will vigorously resent a small matter, an almost imaginary oppression; a people downtrodden or otherwise afflicted will exhibit remarkable patience and endurance far beyond what should humanly be expected. WAT TYLER and his rebellion was probably an instance of long-suffering giving way under a crowning insult; the poll tax itself was a mild detail among the many insolences of an era of impudent overlordship. The "Great Rebellion" of the seventeenth century, excusable though it was, may be cited as an instance of the sort that happen, to put it colloquially, on a full stomach. In China the precedents do not so readily afford data for analysis, and it is precisely in China where such analysis has lately been offering most fascination for the student. The recently suppressed insurrection in the Yangtze valley was locally spoken of as a rebellion, and the statements as to the number of the "rebels", if anywise near the true figures, could be said to warrant the description. At present, however, we have not been provided with any authoritative explanation of its antecedent causes and until trustworthy information on this point be forthcoming, we feel shy of labelling the incident in any way. Weak as we have been regarding the central government at Peking, weak as it undoubtedly is, it evidently still possesses some potency; and the rebellion, or revolution, or widespread insurrection, is for the moment of no more importance. There has been talk of an anti-dynastic party, but barring a barely possible connection with the casual bomb, and some newspapers characterized

by a like explosiveness and brevity of existence, it has not seemed to demand serious notice. There is, it is safe to say, in China at present no really organized movement of the kind, no coherent design, no capable leader interested; and though the germ of a potential uprising is in a state of culture, we do not think that China is nearly ready for anything worthy to be called rebellion. The last affair was in all probability an enlarged specimen of the chronic and sporadic outbreaks of out-lawry to which China is peculiarly liable, and its explanation may fairly be sought in the widespread famine and deprivation which we have unfortunately to place on record.

CHINESE SYMPTOMS.

(Daily Press, January 4th.)

If the very interesting correspondence we publish to-day from Canton be accepted as illustrating the existing state of affairs generally, it offers one more opportunity for quarrelling with the hackneyed phrase that speaks of the awakening of China. So far from being awake, its readers will perhaps discover, the country capable of such quaint developments may be said to be walking in its sleep, and moreover, arguing with those who would interfere with its risky progress that it is not asleep at all. Yes, taken one with another, the incidents narrated by our well-informed correspondent are curiously typical of dreamland. First we are told of an official rogue, fairly detected and penalized, returning to the scene of his offending, not as one repenting and regenerate, entering into some sort of probation for pardon, but as a bad character relying on the chances of a change of policemen. The policeman who knew and detected him has left the beat; the new policeman, of whom we have been expecting more than the last, seems strangely indulgent. If the reinstated official was not an honest victim of Viceroy SHUM's unjust and avaricious oppression (which, by the way, is not impossible) then Viceroy CHOU FU in permitting his return and re-appointment shows an indifference almost cynically criminal, a carelessness calculated to make a vice of probity and a virtue of peculation. That is one incident out of the five that form our Canton letter. The second is altogether to the credit of the new Viceroy, and very much against the point of our comments, for it shows us a high Chinese official, *mirabilia dictu*, refusing honest "cumshaws". In this respect we fear we must set down that His Excellency is a pattern, not a type. The third incident is one that may reasonably be added to Dr. SMITH's list of "characteristics". It is comically and distressingly Chinese. In Japan the police, sometimes laughed at by semi-humorous aesthetes for their sublimity of pose and red-tape ways, are yet a noble example of Oriental adaptability, possessing all the good features of the finest police system in the world and none of its defects. So far as our experience goes, and we mean this quite seriously, the Japanese policeman is nearer to the angels than any frail human male we can think of. For *bushido*, for *esprit de corps*, for plain integrity, none, not even the missionary, can touch him. He may not be ornamental, with his misfit cotton gloves, his unattractive appearance, and his irritating note-book, but he is certainly useful and trustworthy. Great hopes were put on the promises the Chinese seemed to make of emulating this excellent reform, which has been inaugurated in centres as far apart as Peking and Canton. Alas! The Chinese "Bobby" cannot so

far be hailed as a triumphant achievement. In Shanghai he earns kudos as a detective, but his qualities appear to be those indicated in the apophthegm "set a thief to catch a thief". A clever poacher makes a smart gamekeeper, but the gamekeeper may be too smart. In Canton we see the Chinese policeman being too smart. If Canton's police force be an evidence of China's awakening, it also indicates as strongly the nature of the still lingering nightmare. Then to make one man at once Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the provincial army hardly seems the act of an awakening people, unless by awaking we understand a state of being half asleep. Lastly there is the local publication of the much heralded opium Decree. We understand that at Canton it sounds no unfamiliar warning, and causes no abnormal stir. Time will show whether it really spells awakening. Our faith in it is very small.

BOYCOTT REVIVAL.

(Daily Press, January 5th.)

OUR news from Canton to-day is again of a most important nature. The revival of the anti-American boycott, as reported by our correspondent at that port, indicates that this time business is meant. It has an air of determination about it which to us seemed lacking in the first instance; and of course there are various ways in which it may affect and be affected by the approaching New Year settlement. For the moment the meetings are suppressed, but this may be only a temporary check, and in all probability the propaganda will continue irrespective of the official proclamations. The movement before was crippled by the uncertainty and lack of unity among the Chinese as a whole, and the undertaking of the American authorities to do their utmost to arrive at a mutually satisfying solution of the trouble was perhaps a welcome excuse for its relaxation. Since then, however, much has happened of which we cannot reasonably suppose the Chinese to have been kept in ignorance. It has been discovered that, however sincere Washington's intentions may be, the Federal Government is impotent so far as coping with States' prejudices is concerned. Those prejudices have come to the surface stronger and more conspicuous than ever; and there has been no real mitigation of the grievances of the Orient. On top of all this, the good will of the American Government has been manifestly worsted by political exigencies. To have tried and failed would have been something, though it might not have staved off Chinese resentment very long. But now the Chinese are informed that nothing has even been attempted. The anti-Oriental prejudices of Western America have betrayed to them the real powerlessness of the American Government to keep its treaty pledges or any other promise likely to run counter to high feeling in individual states; and being convinced of their own power, they appear resolved this time to force an issue. How far the recrudescence movement will have the secret sympathy of the Chinese authorities is a question that now demands consideration.

As a matter of fact, though the central government of China endorsed the American promises to attempt reform and amelioration of the Chinese immigrant's lot, and lent its support openly to the discouragement of the original agitation, we happen to know that Peking is by no means averse to a forcing of the issue with America. That Chinese diplomatic promises are themselves so often like the

piecrust of the adage does not prevent the Chinese from feeling disgusted by the discrepancy between America's friendly words and unfriendly performances. China is not exactly a child in these matters, and altruistic theories and professions do not compensate her for practices inconsistent therewith. China has a stronger case than usual, and China knows it. So far as we can judge from the samples of the American Press we receive, it is the Americans who are in the dark as to their position, which, we take it, is that of riding for a diplomatic fall. The Chinese entertain the opinion that there is now no operative Treaty with the United States. What the American Government relies on are the old treaties, which they themselves have impliedly nullified. The Chinese demand admission to the Philippines as a *sine qua non* of any *modus operandi*; and for this and the many other violations of old agreements, China must be compiling rather a formidable bill against the American Government. The Americans cannot have what they want until they, in their own expressive idiom, "make good." As diplomacy seems to have remained for some time at a deadlock, *vis-à-vis* these difficulties, we should not be at all surprised to find the new boycott movement thriving under a perfunctory discouragement and a sincere if private encouragement. President ROOSEVELT is a strong man, but no one can envy him his present embarrassed position. With California obdurate on one hand, and Japan and China equally or more determined on the other, the desired solution seems as hard to come at as Truth at the bottom of her well. America faces civil disruption in one way and loss of Asiatic prestige and influence, with its profitable commercial concomitants, in another. On this side, we can only watch the attitude of the guilds, and try to discover the esoteric leanings of the Chinese authorities. A few more weeks should show whether America, now "up against it," to use another Americanism, is to have her hand forced for good or ill. Certainly her present position cannot long continue tenable.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, January 2nd.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

OLD TRADEMARK CASE.

An application for leave to appeal, arising out of a judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in the action *Leuba v. Ullmann*, came before their Honours Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge).

Sir Henry Barkley, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest), appeared for the appellants, Messrs. Ullmann and Co., and Mr. M. W. Slad, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, represented M. Leuba Freres.

Sir Henry Berkeley said he applied for leave to appeal against a judgment given by the Chief Justice against Messrs. Ullmann and Co., forbidding them from selling, offering for sale, or having in their possession any watches not of the manufacture of C. and C. Leuba, claiming the "Po Wei" trademark. This judgment also applied to several other marks amongst which was that of the "Ena" as applied to watches to which M. Leuba claimed the sole rights. These rights were disregarded by the court below and he would endeavour to show that His Lordship had been misled in giving his judgment.

The present litigation was commenced in 1902, and the history of the case went back to the early days of the Colony. It was claimed, as they alleged falsely, that the "Po Wei" mark was the property of a man named Bovey who

brought great prosperity to a place in Switzerland where the watches were manufactured with the extensive business that he did with China in the early days, and that the second name "Eua" was after a man whom he had at the time in his employment. The appellants, Messrs. Ullmann and Co., had been established in business here since 1863. At the time when the watches were introduced into China there were no Trademark Laws in Switzerland, or indeed in the world, but when the Trade Marks Ordinance was passed in Switzerland Borey took advantage of it to register his marks. It was interesting to note that just previous to this, in 1875, a Trademarks Bill had been introduced in England and at about the same time provision for the proving of ownership to trade marks was made in this Colony. In 1887 Frere registered the "Po Wai" and other marks in Switzerland and a little later the same marks were registered by a third person and all registrations were allowed, so that there were three persons registered as the proprietors of the same mark. Now the respondent Leuba claimed the sole proprietorship of this mark.

Case adjourned.

Thursday, January 3rd.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

OLD TRADEMARK CASE.

The application for leave to appeal, arising out of a judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in the action Leuba v. Ullmann, was continued before their Honours Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge).

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the appellants, Messrs. Ullmann and Co., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, represented M. Leuba Freres.

Sir Henry Berkeley, continuing his address, submitted that there was not sufficient evidence before the Court below regarding the assignment of the business carried on in Hongkong. There was no good will to any of the businesses whether in London, Switzerland or Hongkong, and even if there had been an assignment of the business in London or Switzerland, there must also be in Hongkong.

Mr. Slade asked leave of the Court to put in as fresh evidence copy of an assignment which was filed in the Swiss Register of Papers.

Sir Henry Berkeley objected to fresh evidence being introduced at this stage of the appeal, and the objection was noted.

Proceeding, he stated that there was no business carried on in Hongkong by Leuba which could possibly be made the subject of an assignment. There was a business carried on by Ullmann, because there was a shop bearing that name above the door. No acts of apparent authority constituted the assignment of a trademark. An assignment was a document which had to bear a stamp, and Counsel submitted that defendants had to establish that they had a valid transfer recognised by the laws of Hongkong. Documentary evidence in the case was then disallowed, and Counsel proceeded to quote authorities in support of his contentions.

The hearing was again adjourned.

Friday, January 4th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHUNG SHUN-KOO'S AFFAIRS.

His Lordship delivered his reserved decision regarding the admission of certain proofs in the debtor's estate. He said: The question I have to decide is whether the proof of the Tak Tai Oil shop in respect of the difference on two contracts for the purchase of oil, entered into with that shop and Chung Shun-koo, is to be allowed to stand. In the first place I am satisfied that the two contracts were entered into as alleged, and were not, as was suggested, bogus contracts. The only question therefore

left is whether they were gambling contracts, and so invalid. I am quite clear that so far as Chung Shun-koo was concerned they were speculative and that he intended to realise a profit by resale under the clause in the contracts, and not to take delivery. But that is not sufficient. In order that the proof should be disallowed, it must be shown that the contracts were contracts for differences only, that is, that both parties entered into them with that object in view, and with no intention either to take or to insist on delivery of the oil. A very exhaustive and closely reasoned cross-examination of Chan Hun-ping, the managing partner of the Tak Tai shop, with whom the contracts were entered into, failed to elicit anything which would lead me to the conclusion that so far as the first contract is concerned it was any other than a bona fide contract for delivery of oil on the part of the firm; an exceptionally large one it is true, but the manager's statements as to how he proposed to supply the 11,000 gallons can, I think, be accepted. He could not have supplied the whole at any one time, even with the fourteen days' notice which the contract required, but though I cannot find any decision on the question, I am fairly clear that where a contract is to take a large quantity of goods by installments during a long period of time, there is no breach if the whole cannot be supplied at any one time within that period. With regard to the second contract for 1,000 gallons, I am not quite so clear; and I think different principles govern it. To adopt the simple illustration referred to during the argument: if a debtor has ordered a suit of clothes from a tailor and bankruptcy supervenes to prevent the contract being carried out the tailor can prove for the loss of profit. But, if the debtor has ordered a thousand suits which he clearly has no use for, and if he intends merely to speculate on the rise in price of cloth, then the question whether the tailor has himself entered into the contract speculatively, may, I think, be determined by ascertaining what steps he has taken to fulfil the contract should he be called on to do so. I have doubts whether the Tak Tai did make sufficient preparation to fulfil this contract; but the curious part of the case is that the bargain money, \$1,200, was paid on the second and not on the first contract, which certainly gives it an air of bona fide, and I think turns the scale in favour of admitting the proof. The action of the trustee in testing these contracts in the way he has done was fully justified.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

MOTION TO WIND UP CLUB LUSITANO.

Considerable interest was centred in the motion brought before his Lordship by Mr. Slade for the winding up of the Club Lusitano, the Courthouse being nearly full of members of the Portuguese community.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the petitioners; Hon Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, represented a body of shareholders, while another body of shareholders was represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston). Mr. H. G. C. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Masters) watched the case on behalf of the directors of the Club.

The petitioners, A. G. Romano and J. J. Leiria, consul general and vice consul for Portugal respectively, set forth in their petition that the Club was formed in 1892 and registered under the Companies Ordinance. The Club was commenced in order to promote social intercourse, etc., between members of the Portuguese community. It had a capital of \$18,000, divided into 360 shares of \$50 each, of which the petitioners held 116. Disputes arose about three years ago between one body of shareholders, certain members of another body of shareholders and other members. These disputes continued and led to certain shareholders ceasing to frequent the Club and eventually resigning. Quite recently an attempt was made by those in

authority to exclude certain members from the Club and legal action followed. The costs of these proceedings were ordered to be paid by the Club and its directors. The Club possessed no funds available for such a purpose, and the directors were not empowered to raise a loan, and certain shareholders objected to disposing of any of the Club's assets for the purpose. For sometime the expenses of the Club have exceeded its earnings, and the Club have no means of paying their debts. Other shareholders holding 105 shares were also desirous of winding up, but the petitioners and these shareholders combined did not hold sufficient shares to pass the necessary resolution to wind up. The petitioners, therefore, asked that the Club should be wound up under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of 1865, and that all necessary directions be given by the Court.

Mr. Slade stated that the Club Lusitano was formed in 1892 to carry out the object set out in the memorandum of association. Sometime last Autumn a judgment with costs was given against the Club, and it was also brought home to the directors that they had been contravening the law by supplying refreshments in the Club. The company of the Club was a different body entirely to the social Club, and shareholders in the Company were not necessarily shareholders in the Club and vice versa. In consequence of this state of facts it became apparent that the Club could only sell liquors under a licence as a public house, and finally they closed the bar; and, in consequence of that, it was impossible for the company carrying on the Club to make it pay. Under the articles of association the Club had no power to borrow, the consequence being that although the Club was possessed of considerable property it was unable to raise money to pay its debts. Counsel asked his Lordship to take into consideration that in the Club, as at present constituted, dissensions were rife among members, that a substantial body of the Portuguese community would have nothing to do with the Club, the directors of which went so far as to expel the Portuguese Consul-General four years ago. The Club really could not carry on its business on account of the liquor laws of the Colony.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the petition was presented by Messrs. Leiria and Romano—nephew and uncle. It was not a petition, he regretted to say, presented in good faith for the purpose of promoting the object for which the Lusitano Club was formed. It was not presented to enable the Club to be constructed on a better basis. He suggested from facts appearing in the affidavits that the petition was the result of feelings arising from the expulsion of Mr. Romano some four years ago, and that Mr. Leiria, possessing 108 of the 116 shares, owned between him and Mr. Romano, had taken advantage of the unfortunate disputes lately arising in the Club to foment the friction, and then presented the petition.

Mr. Slade—I don't think my learned friend should make positive accusations of fact against any individual unless there is some evidence.

Sir Henry Berkeley The cases are quite clear. If the Court is not satisfied the application is made bona fide, it will dismiss the petition. It is more than a suggestion that this is not a bona fide application in the interests of the Portuguese community. Proceeding, he said that Mr. Leiria, if the Club was wound up, would be a very large pecuniary beneficiary. This company was not formed with the object of putting money into anybody's pocket; it was for the recreation of the Portuguese gentlemen of this community. If a liquor licence were taken out it would go a long way toward paying the expenses of the Club. When the bar was run before there came a time when the price of drinks was increased. When some young gentlemen's soda-water were made a little more expensive they appeared to have made use of some unparliamentary language. The directors wanted to punish these recalcitrant young members, and now refused to take out a licence. The unfortunate retirement of Mr. Romano from the Club seemed to have made it not so fashionable, not so distinguished. But he left four years ago and still the bar made profits. Mr. Slade put it to his Lordship that because Mr. Romano was expelled the

result was that the Club was no longer regarded favourably by the Portuguese community. He left in 1902, but for the three following years there was no diminution of members. If they had now tumbled down, the cause was not to be ascribed to the retirement of Mr. Romano.—Does Mr. Slade think that the members of the Portuguese Club to-day are a lower class than formerly?

Mr. Slade—If my friend asks me to say so, I say certainly.

Sir Henry Perkeley—That's a gratuitous insult to the Portuguese community.

Continuing, he said there was no reason for stating that the gentlemen who were now members were lower in social status than those who were members when Mr. Romano belonged to the Club. The question of lack of revenue could be met by the directors applying for a licence and getting a productive source of revenue. The Club had gone on for 40 years after opening with *eclat*, and it would have been much more patriotic of Mr. Leiria if, instead of endeavouring to close the Club, he would help by paying a small sum towards the licence. Counsel suggested that his Lordship should dismiss the petition. The opposing parties could go back, shake hands and make friends.

His Lordship—They have shown no desire to do that.

Sir Henry Berkeley—No, my Lord; but give them a chance.

His Lordship—I shouldn't dismiss the petition. I can only suspend it. From the proceedings one can see there are two factions in the Club, and that it is going to pieces. The proper thing to do would be to reconstitute it. The hearing was adjourned.

Saturday, January 5th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CLUB LUSITANO.

The hearing of the motion to wind up the Club Lusitano was continued.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the petitioners; Hon Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) represented a body of shareholders, while another body of shareholders was represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewen and Harston) Mr. H. G. C. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) watched the case on behalf of the directors of the Club.

Mr. Pollock was next to address the Court, but before he proceeded

His Lordship said—I think it might be convenient to give you a starting point for your argument, Mr. Pollock, to indicate how far I am prepared to go. I do not think anything would induce me to dismiss the petition but I should be prepared to adjourn the hearing for four months during which time the books would be submitted to the Registrar to report fully on the financial points raised, and that would allow any steps to be taken such as Sir Henry Berkeley yesterday suggested with regard to amending the Articles of Association. I am prepared to do that—subject to what Mr. Slade may have to say—if you care to accept.

Mr. Pollock wished to address his Lordship and first referred to Mr. Leiria's affidavit which stated that the Naval and Military members of the Portuguese community were boycotted by the Club since Mr. Romano's expulsion. He pointed out that when the Portuguese cruisers *Adamastor* and *Vasco da Gama* were in Hongkong in 1904 and 1905 the officers—senior and junior—were entertained by the Club, and when the *Diu* was in port her captain used to spend his evenings there playing bridge. Counsel submitted that the Court had to consider the question of actual majority of shareholders. The number of shareholders who supported the winding up was 28; Sir Henry Berkeley's clients, who opposed the motion, numbered 22; and his own clients who also opposed the motion, numbered

37, that was, 26 in favour, against 59 in opposition. One of the 37 clients represented by Mr. Pollock was Mr. Pereira, secretary and a director of the Club, who had filed an affidavit opposing the motion, in which he said that of the 28 shareholders supporting the motion, 10 were not members of the Club, and of Mr. Pollock's clients 33 were members of the Club. In addition 41 shareholders were not taking an active part in the litigation.

Mr. Slade—I am instructed that the directors who are not moving in the matter think there should be a dissolution, but they leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Court. They say it is the only solution.

Mr. Pollock argued that the Club—or any company, whether trading or otherwise—had power to borrow to pay its debts in order to save its property being taken under execution. There was a sum of about \$4,000 due by the Club, and an execution had been issued with respect to the legal costs. Counsel quoted several authorities to support his contentions, and after considerable argument he dealt with the question of insolvency, submitting that no company was insolvent even if it could not make both ends meet, while there were legal steps which could be taken to overcome the difficulty. In the present case they only had vague statements as to the financial position of the Club. The petitioners had not quoted figures to support them.

Mr. Slade—You have the secretary on your side; he could have gone into it.

His Lordship—Whether I dismiss the petition or not, I will have that investigated.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that the Articles of Association gave the directors power to enter into litigation and the object of the article was to indemnify the directors against costs. Dealing with the license question, he said he was not aware as to the capacity of his clients—whether they were soda-water drinkers or whisky drinkers, he would not go into that side of the case at all. There could be a special fund created for the carrying on of the bar, which would obviate the procuring of a license, as whatever profits were made went into the general fund of the Club.

His Lordship—That is why I suggested a postponement; in order that things might be arranged.

On the question of equity and justice Mr. Pollock argued that it was for the petitioners to prove equity and justice and they had not done so.

His Lordship—The difficulty here is that the Company was formed for the purpose of giving social enjoyment to the members of the Portuguese community; that social enjoyment had ceased and the object of the Company had been defeated.

Mr. Pollock—No, Mr. Pereira's affidavit shows otherwise. He states that during the past three years no dispute between shareholders and directors has occurred excepting the one leading to the recent litigation.

His Lordship—Since then the breach has not healed.

Mr. Pollock—There is correspondence on the file as to that. Proceeding, he said the petitioners had made out no case for the winding up of the Club. There must be difference of opinions in a Club containing 181 members, and why should 10 members have the right to close the Club? There was no reason to suppose that the Club was in a bad position or that it could not recuperate. It would be unreasonable to allow a minority to force their views on the majority. Since the typhoon of September 18th a concert had been held in the Club in aid of the typhoon sufferers and \$600 realised. That showed social activity, since the recent troubles commenced.

Mr. Slade—I might remark, as showing that Mr. Romano is not actuated by strong feelings against the Club, that he contributed to that concert.

Mr. Pollock—That shows that a bridge may yet be constructed. It is all the more reason for not winding the Club up.

His Lordship said—This petition by shareholders is to wind up the Company on the following grounds:—The Company was formed for the purpose of continuing the Club for the benefit of the Portuguese Community and social enjoyment. The allegations are that there are disputes among the members

which have become acute, as I know; that there are special debts and unfortunately on the top of this the discovery has been made that the sale of liquors is not in accordance with law and that a heavy amount will have to be paid for a license and that there is considerable doubt about the bar management. I think if all these things continued it would inevitably bring the Club to an end and I think there are legitimate grounds for this petition. I do not allude to Mr. Romano's expulsion from the Club but I think perhaps it was brought up to show there had been quarrels in the past as well as now. There has been a serious cleavage among the members and I have not seen any signs of a reconciliation. It is perfectly true with regard to some of these things that they might be got rid of; Mr. Pollock's suggestion with regard to the payment of the debts is sound, for in spite of the absence of voluntary permission to borrow I think it might be indulged in, though I am not expressing an opinion on this point. Mr. Pollock's suggestion with regard to the bar question is an exceedingly ingenious one and obviously it could be done and the bar re-opened. Probably with some time for reflection the members might be induced to settle their disputes elsewhere. I think the petition is well-grounded, but I also think it would be wiser for it to stand over for say four months, during which some of the difficulties, if not all, may be disposed of. If, in the course of two months, an arrangement has been made for the re-opening of the bar on legal lines I need not trouble to make an examination into the books, but if not it will be necessary to make a very careful examination of the accounts and see if the bar management is on a sound basis and to see if the Club were allowed to continue whether the bar would pay. I hope for the sake of the Portuguese community that the disputes will be quickly settled.

The further hearing was adjourned for four months.

KOWLOON DOCK BALL.

The annual ball given by the staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company took place on Dec. 31st and the consensus of opinion was that no more pleasant dance had taken place in the Colony this season. Falling as it did on Hogmanay, the event naturally lent itself to the rejoicings of the time, and all who were present doubtless were glad to embrace the opportunity of speeding the parting year and welcoming the coming year in such a happy fashion. Certainly a more enjoyable evening could not have been desired. The staff of the Dock are past masters in the art of conducting successful dances, and last night's gathering passed off with all the success associated with a Dock ball. The drawing room was again transformed into a pretty ball room, the sides draped with flags and the roof festooned with greenery. Shields bearing the crests of Scottish clans, and with signal flags inserted behind, were placed between the windows, while curtains hung from the windows. There was a fine massing of colour and the effect in the brilliant light was pleasing indeed. At the end of the hall the Dock flag emblazoned with electric bulbs, occupied a conspicuous place. As before, there was nothing lacking that was necessary to the convenience and pleasure of the guests. A service of lunches carried those from Hongkong to the Dock, where Messrs. T. Oates and J. Mensies undertook the duties of the reception committee. While the care of the ladies' room rested with Mr. D. Keith, Messrs. S. Smith and W. Taylor looked after the bar, and the supper arrangements were made by Messrs. R. Lapsley, Smith and Taylor. The general committee consisted of Messrs. W. Stewart, R. H. Baxter, R. Lapsley, Thos. Oates, David Keith, S. Smith, John Mensies, Wm. Taylor and James Pearson. The general conduct of arrangements reflected credit on the organising ability of Mr. R. H. Baxter, the secretary.

Dancing commenced about nine o'clock to the music supplied by the Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment under Bandmaster Calthorpe. A programme embracing 21 items was carried through with great zest, and to the manifest enjoyment of all the participants. Messrs. R. H. Baxter and W. Stewart had a fine conception of the duties of M.C.'s and under their

tactful guidance and attention everything passed off as it should, the dancing not being brought to a close till 3 o'clock.

About half past 11 an adjournment was made to the reading room, where the supper was set. Mr. W. Wilson, Manager, presided and after the creature comforts had received attention he proposed "the King" which was loyally responded to. He subsequently submitted the toast of "The Guests," which was acknowledged by Dr. Jordan who also proposed "Success to the Dock Company," to which Mr. R. Mitchell made a felicitous reply. The following guests were assigned special seats: Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. R. Mitchell and Mrs. Parlau, Dr. Jordan and Mrs. W. Ramsay, Mr. J. Lambert and Mrs. Jack, Mr. W. Ramsay and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. J. Macdonald and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. Skinner and Mrs. Macdonald, Captain Innes and Miss Rendall, Dr. Forsyth and Miss Parlau, Mr. Neave and Mrs. Hand, Mr. Hand and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Graham and Mrs. Neave, Mr. Hockaday and Miss Wingate, Mr. A. Cumming and Mrs. Richardson, Capt. Douglas and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Murphy and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. W. C. Jack and Mrs. Wilkie, Dr. Swan, Mr. A. Ritchie and Mr. J. C. Wilkie.

The advent of the New Year was signalled in a very pretty manner. Behind the Chairman were the figures "1906" formed with electric bulbs and as the last stroke of twelve struck the figure "six" was replaced by "seven" amid great cheering and the exchange of greetings.

LAWYERS AND SOLDIERS.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland (First Police Magistrate), on December 27th the hearing of the charge of assault preferred by Mr. P. W. Goldring against two Indians of the 129th Baluchi regiment was continued, while Messrs. Goldring and Barlow were proceeded against on cross-summons.

Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Dennys and Towley) appeared for Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, while Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendants.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, deposed that he lived at "Parkside," Kowloon. At about 9 a.m. on the morning of October 15th he and Mr. Barlow were coming through their garden towards the street gate and saw the defendants in the garden some distance away. The garden was a very large one, about two acres, and witness was walking a little in advance of Mr. Barlow and first saw the Indians when they were about fifty yards off, and he called Mr. Barlow's attention to them. They walked up to the Indians who turned round and said something in their own language and pushed Mr. Barlow away. Mr. Barlow then took hold of the man and kicked him. Witness having been very ill stood by, not wishing to enter into the dispute. He was standing looking on when the second defendant struck him on his face. At this time Mr. Barlow and the other Indian had closed and witness was engaged in stopping the bleeding from his nose, caused by the blow. The next thing witness saw was the second defendant rushing at him with his rifle raised. The Indian aimed a blow at witness' head which he warded off with his arm and received such a bad bruise that he was unable to sleep for several nights afterwards. At this stage a ricksha coolie, who had been waiting outside of the gate rushed in and took the second defendant's rifle away. The men then went away and they reported the matter to an officer. Witness had trouble with trespassers before.

Mr. F. A. Barlow, solicitor, deposed that he also lived at "Parkside." When he pointed to the gate and told the Indians to go away (in English) they started to do bayonet exercise. One man made a thrust at witness and to avoid it he jumped aside and caught hold of the Indian and ran him in the direction of the gate and again told him to go. Witness saw the other soldier strike Mr. Goldring on the nose. Mr. Goldring was struck with a rifle and a ricksha coolie came in and caught the Indian from behind and took the rifle away.

Mr. Grist—And Mr. Goldring stood by and watched the assault on you?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Grist—Do you really expect us to believe that Mr. Goldring, noted as one of the strongest men in the Colony, stood by and saw you assaulted?

Witness—Yes; I have explained that Mr. Goldring had been very ill and had been ordered away from the Colony for his health.

Mr. Grist—Was not the Indians' action in self defence?

Witness—No; certainly not.

His Worship—These men were in uniform at the time; was it not very obvious that they were leaving your premises? Don't you think it would have been better to have taken no notice when you saw they were leaving?

Witness—I was directing them to the garden gate.

This concluded the case for the complainants on the first summons. Mr. Grist stated that a great deal of what had been said was admitted. There was no doubt that the men were trespassing, whether they knew it or not. This was admitted and had been apologised for. The Indians were assaulted by Messrs. Goldring and Barlow and all they did was to defend themselves.

The Indians were then called and deposed that they had been on duty and were returning to the barracks. They got into the garden without knowing they were trespassing and were walking through it when one of the Europeans came up and kicked one of them and said something in English. One of the Indians called out "we are on duty, why do you strike us?" They did not assault the Europeans and thought they were officers. They did not come in through a gate.

Major Parker stated that the Indians both bore excellent characters. One man had been in the regiment for 19 years and the other six and there had never been a complaint against either of them. The Regiment was a well behaved one.

The evidence being of a conflicting nature, his Worship decided to reserve his decision until he had viewed the ground.

VISIT TO NEW WATER WORKS.

Another of these delightful and instructive outings under the auspices of the local branch of the Sanitary Institute took place on Jan. 6th when a large party of members and friends visited the new water works in course of construction for the city of Victoria and the Hill District. Meeting at the Monument, the party ascended the Wongneichong Road, passing on the way the Blue Pool, which was the first collection of water made for the Colony. The existing sources of supply were shown first—Tytam reservoir looking more like a natural lake than anything else, the opening of the tunnel laid through the hillside, a mile and a quarter in length, and the outlet on the other side. Thence, the party were conducted to the scene of the great operations comprehended under the term, "the Tytam Tuk Scheme." The visit was a revelation to those who have never seen that part of the island. The work is really stupendous. Apart from the scheme of having the water pumped up from the Tytam Tuk reservoir, many great undertakings have to be accomplished. Difficult excavations have been made and large bridges are in course of erection. As is pretty well known, the water will be pumped from the Tytam Tuk reservoir up to the existing supply at Tytam, whence it will gravitate to the city. The pumping station is at Ty'am Tuk Bay. There are two triple expansion engines each capable of pumping one million gallons in twenty four hours. The new reservoir has at present 100 million gallons, but when completed its capacity will be over 200 million. The beginnings of another scheme for an additional supply were noted in the Bay. The journey was fairly arduous at times, but the magnificent view obtained from the heights, and the useful information gleaned were ample compensation. Mr. Jaffe, the engineer in charge, under whose guidance the visit was made proved an ideal conductor and made the outing very instructive. At Tytam Tuk Bay a launch

was waiting to convey the party homewards but before Hongkong was reached Mr. Ralphs voiced the indebtedness of the company to Mr. Jaffe.

BOYCOTT REVIVED.

AMERICAN PROMISES UNKEPT: CANTONESE ANGRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Canton, January 2nd.

The Chinese boycott of American goods has taken a new lease of life. The Boycott Union here received a cablegram from the Chinese merchants at Portland (Oregon), stating that at the meeting of Congress the question of illtreatment of the Chinese and the modification of the emigration laws, etc., were not brought up as promised. On receipt of the telegram a meeting was convened at the Kwong Chai Hospital to discuss what methods of retaliation should be adopted. Thousands of people attended the meeting and Ma Tat Shun, one of the former boycott leaders, was elected to take the chair. He first read the telegram and then proposed 12 resolutions which were passed and adopted.

The first was a decision to devise means to make the boycott effective; no American goods whatever to be bought.

The second was to establish a depot in the city in which all the merchants and dealers are to deposit their stocks of American goods for disposal as may be deemed expedient—as entailing least loss.

The third resolution related to venue of regular meetings and the provision of permanent headquarters.

The fourth agreed to prepare anti American songs and to engage men to sing them everywhere in public, so as to propagate and spread the boycott feeling.

Resolution No. 5 provided for the publication of a book detailing the illtreatment of Chinese in America.

The sixth arranged to post copies of the telegram from Portland in all conspicuous positions possible.

In the seventh, the newspapers are ordered to refuse advertisements of American goods; and the public requested not to subscribe to any paper publishing such.

All present agreed in No. 8 to post notifications on their own doors to the effect that they would not buy or use American goods, and recommending students and others to advocate a like abstention.

The next was to cable the Portland merchants enquiring if they had wired to other places in China, with a view to repairing any omissions.

The tenth resolution decided dates for further meetings, two more to be held immediately.

The eleventh was an omnibus resolution: it invites the co-operation of the thirty principal guilds, giving them responsibility for the boycott if they will take it; agrees to petition Viceroy Chou Fu to forbid Chinese labourers to go to Panama; and decides to memorialize through him the Central government to vigorously re-open the emigration question with the American Minister.

Finally, Mr. Li Shew King was appointed secretary of the Boycott Union.

I hear that the American Consul has asked the Viceroy to prohibit these meetings and this propaganda. On January 1st the police called at the Kwong Chai Hospital and said no more meetings must be held. On the same day Deputy Chu posted a proclamation at the Hospital, by the Kwangchow Prefect, against such meetings. There was a meeting next day, but the chairman read out the proclamation, and pending representations to the Viceroy, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

Judging from a remark made by Mr. Justice Wise at the opening of the Supreme Court on Jan. 3rd, legal work must be accumulating, and there now appears to be more on the calendar than the two judges can conveniently manage. "As a matter of fact," said His Honour, "I shall not be able to sit in Summary except on Fridays, for about a month. I don't know what the cases are going to be, but there will be plenty of them by that time."

BUSINESS REVIEW OF 1906.

EXCHANGE.

The glorious uncertainty of the course of exchange has again been exemplified during 1906.

The year opened with the T.T. rate at 2/9/16. For many years past the tendency has been for exchange to rise towards Chinese New Year but the great native settling-day seems to be losing its former influence. In this instance the rate rose only until the 15th January, when it touched 2/13/16, after which it fell away to 2/1/16 remaining steady up to, and a week or more beyond, Chinese New Year. A gradual upward movement then set in until the 27th February when 2/1 1/16 was reached. That was the opening rate for March but a rapid decline set in and exchange fell almost daily until the 12th of the month when the lowest rate of the year was recorded viz: 2/1/8. From this point there followed a steady upward movement until at the end of April 2/1 was quoted and in May 2/1 1/2. On the 1st and 2nd June the highest rate for the first half of the year was reached viz: 2/1 9/16.

In July steadiness prevailed; the rise and fall only ranging from 2/1 5/16 to 2/1 1/2; indeed steadiness continued until the middle of August when a further rise commenced to assert itself and 2/1 15/16 was touched on the 31st. Early in September the rate climbed well over 2/2—the highest point being 2/2 9/16. In October 2/3 was passed and topped by 2/3 3/8. This rate obtained during the early part of November, then gradually advanced to the highest quotation of the year 2/3 11/16 on the 19th November, when the price of silver was 33 1/8—the highest known since 1893.

From this—the pinnacle of the year—exchange fell until the 23rd when we saw 2/3 1/16 again and silver at 32d—a fall in the price of that unstable metal of 1 1/8 in 9 days. Since then rates have varied but little, say from 2/2 13/16 to 2/3 1/8, the closing quotation for the year.

Everybody who knows anything about exchange knows that the problems connected with it are insoluble. The most that even the youngest can pretend to know is based on unreliable information of the vaguest kind. But certain large governing factors stand boldly out at times and at this time, there is no mystery about the immediate cause of the phenomenal rise in the price of silver. It is unnecessary to remind our readers that it has been, and still is mainly due to abundant crops and extraordinary prosperity in India. Statistics, as we all know, can ordinarily be made to prove anything, but there are some figures that cannot be explained away and figures so remarkable as those showing the export of silver to India from London in 1906 compared with those of the last 10 years mean an abnormal capacity of absorption consequent on phenomenal prosperity. The average annual export of silver from London to India for the past decade has been estimated at roughly 6 1/2 millions sterling. This year, up to the time of the last mail leaving London, the amount exported totalled over £14 millions. The corresponding figures for last year were under £6 millions.

This £8 millions extra has been largely purchased on Government account. The Indian Finance Minister, foreseeing that the financing of the abundant crops would lead to an enormous demand for Rupees, decided to increase the reserve by 6 millions. Thus during the year exchange in China has depended upon India, and the future course of it will be ruled by her needs. What these will be in 1907 belongs to the unprofitable business of prophecy with which at the moment we have luckily nothing to do.

It is however fairly safe to say that there is little likelihood of exchange tumbling early in 1907, if at all.

YARN.

The year just ended may be pronounced to have been the most disastrous the trade has experienced since its commencement. With the exception of the Bombay spinners, who have been driving a roaring trade during the last eighteen months, business has been more or less detrimental to our unfortunate importers and dealers. When it is recorded that the losses are roughly estimated at close upon three millions, and that of some fifteen yarn-dealing

hongs eleven have collapsed, it requires no further proof to show the serious nature of the disaster of which we have not heard the last. The year opened with an unsold stock of 84,000 bales and ends with 166,000, the entire quantity of yarn held by the insolvent dealers falling back upon sellers with a small exception.

TONNAGE.

The beginning of the year saw the freight market rather dull, with many steamers laid up at the various ports, but an improvement came with February, though freights still remained low till May. By the end of June practically all steamers were in full employment, and after a dull interval there was a great demand in the middle of October, greater than the supply of tonnage. In consequence rates improved and many steamers were fixed from Bangkok and Saigon. Newchang also took a number of boats and many steamers were fixed from Japan to Hongkong with coal. The year finished very dull and there is no likelihood of any improvement until after Chinese New Year. The new Indo-China crop is very good, but the Northern business being dull there is a possibility of too much tonnage being again thrown on the market. During the year over forty Norwegian steamers have left the coast and a large number of British tramps have also gone home. This may help matters somewhat.

SUNDRIES.

During the first part of the year there was very fair business booked, but when the goods came along later, exchange had risen to a considerable extent and dealers used any excuse to get out of their contracts. Importers in many instances were left with heavy losses to face. Towards the close of the year an improvement had taken place. One feature of the year has been the increased demand for European goods, a fact which would seem to indicate that the people in Canton and neighbourhood were largely adopting Western customs and Western clothes, as well as manifesting a desire for European goods.

PIECE GOODS.

The trade in piece goods has not been up to the average, only a third of the business in grey and white done last year having been effected. Foreign cloths are being used more and more every year by the Chinese, serges, meltons, tweeds, etc., being now in great demand and, while the old style of woollen goods (Spanish stripes, etc.) have been going out of use, they are now coming into vogue among the Chinese.

SILK.

The past year was about an average in respect of the trade in silk. The demand was very good and dealers got the prices required. Prospects were never brighter than at present.

MATTING.

The high exchange ruling during the year has interfered with business to a considerable extent and the outlook is not particularly bright.

CASSIA.

In this export business was hampered by the high dollar. The volume of business was in consequence much smaller than usual. The Chinese would not reduce prices in proportion to the higher rates of exchange.

METALS.

Tin was also affected by exchange, prices in Singapore being cheaper than here and in consequence business came to a standstill.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Reviewing the business of the year now closed, we can only say that the results have been of a very disappointing nature, various causes combining together to restrain business and to lower rates. The steadily rising sterling exchange caused people to realise their holdings and to exchange them into gold, thus causing a severe strain, and as most of the money has been remitted home at much lower rates than now ruling we cannot expect an influx of money again until the rate of exchange drops sufficiently. Of this, however, there are no signs; in fact it looks as if the exchange will rule high for some time to come. The poor silk and rice crops in the south of China during the year have deprived the Chinese of purchasing power, and besides this, heavy losses have been made by importers and dealers in yarn transactions. The September typhoon also contributed towards the already depressed state of things. No wonder therefore that shares have been neglected, and outside a few speculative stocks, such as Traders and Shanghai Docks, in which large dealings have

taken place lately with the northern ports, our market closed rather quiet.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, which opened at \$895 at the beginning of last year, dropped gradually to \$790, but have advanced again to \$825. National Banks have improved from \$38 to \$47, closing steady. Union Insurance Company shares opened at \$730, rose to \$810, but closed at \$760.

China Traders, which in a way are now merged with the Union, although continuing as a separate Company, have varied between \$91 and \$100, closing at \$95.

North Chinas, which are seldom dealt in locally, have ruled between Tls. 95 and Tls. 82 1/2, which latter was the closing rate.

Yangtze Insurance shares, after advancing from \$70 to \$190, closed with sellers at \$16 1/2.

Canton Insurance shares rose from \$315 to \$360, but have dropped gradually to \$297 1/2.

Owing to smaller trade the business of the insurance companies has suffered to some extent.

Hongkong Fire Insurance shares have not undergone many changes, ruling between \$310 and \$335, which latter was the closing rate. Barring large losses between this and the time of the next dividend meeting, this company ought to place a good report before the shareholders. The same may be said about the China Fire Insurance Company, whose shares ruled between \$33 and \$93, closing with buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company shares kept pretty steady during the first nine months of the year, ruling between \$25 1/2 and \$28, when the disaster to the Company's fleet during the September typhoon dropped the rate at once to \$24. These troubles being over and the Company again at work with full power, the rate has advanced to \$28.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's shares ruled between \$90 and \$97 during the first five months of the year, when a slump set in, the rate dropping to \$75 and to \$70 when the dividend was paid in July. Shares remained quiet between \$70 and \$73 up to the middle of November, when the northern port began buying to cover shorts, which sent the rate up to \$100, but the demand having been met the rate has gone back to \$90. Business has not been profitable for the Company, as freights all the time have ruled low.

China and Manila ruled between \$18 and \$24 according to rumours about a proposed sale of the Company or the denial of the report, and closed at \$21 sellers.

Douglases rose from \$37 to \$47, but could not maintain the rise, going back again to \$37. This Company suffers from the Japanese competition on the coast.

The Star Ferries have been dealt in but little, ruling between \$32 and \$25 1/2 for old and \$23 and \$17 1/2 for new shares, the closing rate being \$26 1/2 and \$17 1/2 respectively.

Shell Transports have attracted attention at several periods during the year, rates ruling between 22/6 and 31/6, closing weak at 30/.

China Sugars, which at the beginning of the year stood at \$205, rose to \$216, but have since, with a few fluctuations, gradually fallen, the closing rate being \$125. Japanese competition in the north has interfered with the Company's working and now that prices of raw sugar have gone down considerably the outlook is not very brilliant at present.

Luzon Sugars have been a neglected quantity more or less although in the course of the year an unconfirmed rumour that the Americans were going to buy the Company caused a rise to \$40. The market closed with sellers at \$21.

Charbonnages have not been dealt in and the quotation is \$450 nominal.

Raubs have fluctuated according to reports from the mine. The rate ruled between \$2 1/2 and \$10, closing at \$8 1/2. Last reports from the mine are more encouraging again, and the output for 1906 will show an improvement of about 25 per cent as compared with 1905.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares ranged between \$133 and \$165. Shortly before the typhoon the rate fell to \$133 but the market improved to \$160 only to fall again to \$145. The Company bought the adjoining ground to the Admiralty Docks which is to be lengthened to admit of the largest steamers afloat to be docked. The Company has plenty of work and ought to show a handsome profit for the second half of 1906.

Fenwicks had hardly any attention and the market is weak at \$21.

New Amoy Docks have fallen to \$15½. There is no inclination here now to touch this stock, although prospects are said to be fairly good.

Farnhams (now the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.) have been the sensation of the year, and many ups and downs have taken place. The market closed quiet at Tls. 105.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves, which during the year went up to \$108, suffered during the typhoon and the rate fell to \$86 recovering however to \$94, at which rate there are buyers.

Hongkong Lands fell steadily until \$103 was reached. The closing quotation was \$107 buyers.

Kowloon Lands remained between \$40 and \$38 without much business.

West Points fell from \$55 to \$50 at which rate further sellers prevailed.

Hongkong Hotel shares, owing to adverse circumstances, did not do so well as before and the price has fallen from \$149 to \$112½.

Humphreys Estates ruled between \$12 3/4 and \$11, closing with buyers at \$11½.

Hongkong Cottons rose from \$13 to \$16½, but the bad state of the yarn trade has influenced this stock. The mill being poorly employed now, there are sellers at \$13.

Both the Hongkong Electric Co. and the China Light and Power Co. have been doing better work, but the state of the market has not allowed an improvement. Hongkong Electrics have fallen to \$15½ and China Light and Powers are quiet at \$10.

Dairy Farms issued a splendid report and rates rose to \$18. A temporary outbreak of rinderpest caused the rate to go back to \$16, but \$16½ has been paid since.

Green Island Cements advanced to \$33 for old shares. New capital has now been issued and the quotation for shares old and new alike is \$21½. The Company has been doing well, but the high rate of exchange has caused competition from Europe to interfere again.

All the smaller companies are more or less quiet, and but little has been done in them, although some have been doing well.

FLOUR.

If anything, there has been an improvement in the year's trade, while prospects for the coming year are bright owing to the failure of rice crops in China. During the year there has been a considerable increase in imports of Australian flour, accountable no doubt by the good crops which have been secured. The year's imports amount to about 4,170,000 lbs, 3,370,000 lbs. of this being American and 800,000 lbs. Australian.

BENGAL OPIUM.

Notwithstanding the fact of the Indian Government having sold 400 chests per month extra, making the total for the year 52,800, against 48,000 for 1905, the consumption has been good and rates have kept pretty high.

MALWA OPIUM.

Owing to the satisfactory consumption of Bengal Opium, which has apparently taken the place of Malwa, the trade has been very small.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT EVENTS 1906.

JANUARY.

- 1st—Sir Gerard and Lady Noel "At Home."
- Kowloon G.C. Juvenile Sports. Civil Service C.C. "At Home."
- 3rd—Meeting Hongkong Horticultural Society
- 4th—Lecture by Mr. Oliver Bainbridge. Smoking Concert Tsimchatsoi Police Station.
- 5th—Inquiry re prisoner's death.
- 6th—R.G.A. Christmas Entertainment.
- Marriage of Mr. W. L. Carter.
- 7th—Death of Mr. H. Rose.
- 9th—Meeting of Sanitary Board.
- 10th—Collision in the harbour.
- 11th—Canton steamer aground.
- 12—A.D.C.'s production of "The New Boy." Ellis Kadoorie School (Canton) prize distribution.
- 15th—Prize distribution at Ellis Kadoorie School.
- 16th—Prize distribution at Diocesan School. Inquiry re Harbour collision. Train accident near Canton. Traders attacked by pirates.
- 18th—Prize distribution at Belilios School. Letting of Race Course Booths.

19th—Inquiry re prisoner's death.—Prize distribution at Anglo Chinese Schools. St. George's Ball.

20th—Meeting of China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. Meeting of Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd. Accident to Mr. Deacon at Race Course.

22nd Prize Distribution at Queen's College. Sudden death of Captain Bignall. Sanitary Board election

25th—Chinese New Year. Volunteer Sham Fight.—Tragic death of a bank official.

27th—Opening of Corinthian Yacht Club's new premises.—Scotch Concert in St. George's Hall.

29th—Meeting of seatholders of St. John's Cathedral.

30th—Return of the *Hongkong Maru*.

31st—Meeting of Legislative Council. Family drowned in the Harbour.

FEBRUARY.

1st—Meeting Hongkong Land Investment Co.—Meeting West Point Building Co. Opening of Flower Show at Botanical Gardens.

2nd—Hon. Dr. Clark lectures to Odd Volumes Society.—R.A.O.B. Dance. Shooting Fatality at Macao. Meeting of Y.M.C.A.

3rd—Missionaries Attacked at Canton. Bowling Club Smoking Concert. Meeting of Benevolent Society. Excise Officer Murdered at Taiipo.

6th—Meeting of Kowloon Land and Building Co. Meeting of Sanitary Board.

7th—Death of Mr. E. A. Bonner.

9th—Visit of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. Addresses of Welcome. Garden party and official dinner.

10th—H.R.H. entertained to Chinese dinner. Baluchi dance. City illuminated.

12th—Hongkong Jockey Club Race meeting.

13th—Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting. Departure of H.R.H.

14th—Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

15th—Production of Princess Toto by H.A.D.C. Meeting of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Meeting of Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

16th—Meeting of China Trade Insurance Co.

17th—Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting Off Day.

19th—Meeting of Church Missionary Association. Annual Meeting of Institution of Engineers and shipbuilders. Licensing Court.

20th—Sale of ponies.

21st—Hon. Mr. W. A. Brewin lectures to Odd Volumes Society. Indian killed by propeller of *Hongkong*.

22nd—Meeting of Legislative Council. *Charles Hardouin* grounds during fog.

24th—Unveiling of statue of Sir Thomas Jackson. Meeting of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Meeting of Green Island Cement Co.

26th—Peak Tramway Litigation. Meeting of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

27th—Big fire at Canton.

28th—Meeting of City Hall Shareholders.

MARCH.

1st—Inquiry re tramway fatality.

2nd—Annual Meeting Odd Volumes Society.

3rd—Meeting of Hongkong Hotel Co. Concert at Kowloon Institute.

4th—Shooting Match at Tai Hang Range.

5th—Marriage of Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock. K.C. Annual meeting of Kowloon Bowling Club.

6th—Inquiry re prisoner's death.

7th—Inquiry re prisoner's death. Arrival of Bishop Welldon. Meeting of Green Island Cement Co. Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.

10th—Meeting of George Fenwick and Co. Meeting of China Traders Insurance Co. Wedding of Mr. N. H. Rutherford and Miss Wakefield. Concert in aid of organ fund of Union Church.

11th—Bishop Welldon preached in St. John's Cathedral. Fire at Cement Works.

12th—Peak Tramway Litigation. Meeting of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Co.

13th—Peak Tramway Litigation. Meeting Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association. Concert by "Fuerst Bismarck" Band.

14th—Peak Tramway Litigation. Meeting China and Manila Steamship Co. Meeting Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Arrival of Vice Admiral More.

15th—Semi-final Hongkong Football Shield.

17th—Landslip at Quarry Bay. Bowling Club Concert.

18th—H. V. Troop Rifle Meeting.

19th—Opening of China United Service Rifle Meeting. Kowloon School Prize Distribution.

20th—Arrival of the French Fleet. Steamers delayed by fog. Appointment of Mr. E. Osborne to Legislative Council.

21st—Meeting of China Sugar Co.

22nd—Arrival of Japanese Fleet.

23rd—Government House "At Home." French Sailors entertained.

24th—Meeting of China Borneo Co. Naval Gymkhana in Honour of French and Japanese fleets. Japanese sailors fêted. Meeting of Green Island Cement Co.

25th—Japanese Garden Party.

26th—Hongkong Schools' Sports. Japanese sailors entertained to tiffin. Japanese Admiral "at Home." Arrival of H.M.S. *Kent*. Baluchis Sports.

27th—Departure of Japanese fleet. Concert at Government House. C.U.S. R.A. distribution of prizes.

28th—Decision in Peak Tramway Litigation. Meeting of Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. Earthquake in Hongkong.

29th—Meeting of Watkin's Ltd. French Convention. Prize distribution.

31st—H.V.C. Inspection. Meeting of Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. Meeting of Campbell, Moore and Co., Ltd. A.D.C. production of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." Gymkhana. French and English at Happy Valley.

APRIL.

1st—Drowning fatality.

2nd—Meeting Alice Memorial Hospital.

3rd—Sanitary Board discuss plague prevention.

4th—Fire in Des Vœux Road.

5th—Arrival of new P. and O. steamer *Devanha*. R.G.A. sports.

6th—R.G.A. sports.

7th—V.R.C. sports. Meeting China Light and Power Co. Devonians at Dinner. Sanitary Institute at Kowloon Water Works.

9th—Licensing Meeting.

10th—Sensational termination to Supreme Court case.

11th—Meeting of Philippine Co.

12th—Meeting of Horticultural Society. Victoria School Prize distribution. Final Soldiers' Club Football shield.

13th—Good Friday.

14th—Gymkhana. Meeting National Bank of China.

16th—Easter Monday. Hongkong Rifle Club Meeting concluded.

17th—Sanitary Board Plague.

18th—Launch at Kowloon.

19th—Police Court. Seizure of Opium.

21st—Football Challenge Shield final. *Diadem* wins. Application for release of Chinese Merchants.—Y.M.C.A. Concert.

23rd—Belilios medal presented to Mr. Brown for gallantry

24th—Chinese Merchants (perjury case) released on bail. Meeting of Abolition of Torture Committee.

25th—Morphine Seizures. Meeting of Philippine Co., Ltd. Viscount Hayashi in Hongkong.

26th—Mr. E. A. Hewett appointed to Legislative Council.

28th—A.D.C. Production of "A Country Mouse." *Chukong* founders—Meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton.

30th—Concert at Kowloon. Convocation of the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

MAY.

1st—Prisoner murders another in Victoria Gaol

4th—H. K. C.C. Tennis Tournaments. Thurston at City Hall.

5th—Concert at Wellington Barracks.

6th—Survivors from the wreck of the river steamer *Chukong* arrive at Hongkong.

8th—U.S. gunboat *Callao* stranded in West River.

9th—Sanitary Commission appointed.

10th—Meeting seatholders Union Church.

12th—Second meeting Gymkhana Club. Tragic death of Constable Williams at City Hall. Annual meeting Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd. Annual meeting Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

- 14th—Marine Court inquiry into foundering of s.s. *Chukong*.
 16th—Mr. E. R. Belilio admitted to the Hongkong Bar.—Important judgment of the Full Court in the Wong Ka-chuen conspiracy case.
 24th—Final shoot in Left Half No. 2 Co. H.K.V.C. competition: Sergeant Andrew won the prize in the "A" class, and gunner Saunders in the "B" class.
 28th Annual meeting Hongkong Volunteer Rifle Club.—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Chairman of the Commission, resigned, and Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett appointed.
 30th—Annual meetings of V.R.C. and Star Ferry Co., Ltd.
 31st—Dr. Pearse, M.O.H., admitted an M.D. of the University of Aberdeen.

JUNE.

- 1st—Building collapses at Queen's Road West.
 2nd—Concert St. Patrick's Club.
 4th—Sports at Civil Service Cricket Club.
 6th—Chinese prisoner executed for the murder of another in Victoria gaol. Annual meeting Hongkong Branch of Navy League.
 9th—H.K.C.C. defeated L.R.C. in annual Tennis match. H.E. the Governor presented his cup to Mr. J. C. Gow, the winner of the shoot of the H.K.V.R.A. Mr. J. H. Pidgeon was second best shot and Sir Francis Piggett third.
 15th—Concert at Wellington Barracks.
 16th—Governor of Macao visits Hongkong Third meeting Gymkhana Club.
 18th—Trial trip of s.s. *Loonquoo*.
 20th—Coolie murdered on s.s. *Indravelli*.
 23rd—Leighton Hill outrage, Mrs. Aoki, wife of the superintendent of the N.Y.K., stabbed and robbed by coolies.

JULY.

- 1st—Fire Queen's Road.
 4th—Unsuccessful appeal in Supreme Court.
 6th—Trouble with Indian police re dollar.
 8th—Fire on the *Taming*.
 9th—Arrival of Prince Tsai-Tse. Drowning fatality.
 10th—Sanitary Board interesting discussions.
 11th—Chinaman punished by Government Commission for contempt.
 12th—The Harbour ablaze.
 14th—West River Piracy.
 16th—Opening of new Harbour Office.
 19th—Italian Convent prize distribution.
 20th—Opening of Ho Mui Ling Hospital. Kowloon Grammar School Prize distribution.
 21st—Gymkhana. Meeting of China Association.—Volunteer Concert.
 22nd—Bishop of Victoria on Christian Science.
 25th—Arrival of *Moldavia*.
 28th—Police Tennis Tournament.
 31st—Meeting High Level Tramway Co.

AUGUST.

- 9th—10th Annual meeting United Asbestos Oriental Agency.
 11th—Retirement of Major-General Villiers Hatton from the South China command.
 13th—C. P. R. accelerated mail service between Hongkong and England announced.
 14th—Half-yearly meeting Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.
 16th—The Commission's inquiries resulted in the arrest of Inspector Ward on charges of corruption.
 17th—Crew of a junk mutiny at Deep Bay and the master and his wife are thrown overboard and drowned.—Owing to depression Hongkong cotton dealers suspend operations for one month.
 18th—Volunteer Parade Concert—Reception at Austrian Consulate in honour of Emperor's birthday.
 22nd—Sanitary Inspector H. J. Gidley arrested on charges of bribery.
 25th—Volunteer Troop Gymkhana at Happy Valley. Smoking concert at St. George's Club.
 31st—V.R.C. night fete

SEPTEMBER.

- 1st—Mr. J. Wheal wins the Civil Service Club Championship for lawn bowls. Canton chair coolies strike.
 3rd—Collision between steamers *Sezla* and *Strathmore* at Wanchai.
 8th—Fifth meeting of the Gymkhana Club.
 12th—Death of Mr. E. W. Mitchell at Bedford.
 18th—Great typhoon passes over the Colony, leaving in its wake destruction, ruin and death. Bishop Hoare, many Europeans and

thousands of Chinese drowned.

- 21st Annual meeting Civil Service Cricket Club.
 25th—Annual meeting Craigengower Cricket Club. Rev. R. H. Graves celebrates the completion of half a century in China as a missionary.
 28th—Portuguese Consul's reception.
 29th—Three European police deserted owing to the price of the dollar—s.s. *Chaterhouse* foundered.

OCTOBER.

- 1st—Annual Meeting Hongkong Hockey Club.
 2nd—Death of Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Harbour Master Annual meeting Douglas S.S. Co.
 3rd—Interport Cricket at Shanghai. Hongkong defeated.
 4th—Wedding of Captain Muller and Miss Berkeley.
 5th—Prison Warder charged with Manslaughter.
 6th—Swim across the harbour. Race won by Gunner Brotherton. Dedication of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
 8th—Annual meeting Corinthian Yacht Club.
 9th—Licensing meeting.
 10th—Entertainment on behalf of Typhoon Relief Fund. Trial of prison warder for alleged manslaughter.
 11th—Meeting of Legislative Council. Interport Rifle Shooting at Hongkong. Dock carpenters on strike.
 12th—Shanghai won Interport Shooting Match.
 13th—Gymkhana on Polo Ground. Bowling Match, Civil Service beat Kowloon. Opening of Volunteer Camp. Meeting of Powell & Co.
 14th—S.S. *Hankow* on fire.
 15th—Trouble with Indian soldiers at Kowloon.
 16th—Sanitary Board and typhoon relief work. Meeting of Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
 18th—Italian Convent Sale.
 20th—Sham fight at Stonecutters. Smoker at Lusitano Club in aid of typhoon relief fund realised \$597. Meeting of Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.
 21st—*Ying Fat* raised.
 22nd—*Hot Po* foundered in the harbour.
 23rd—Inspector Ward tried for alleged bribery. Baxter School Sale of Work.
 24th—Arrival of griffins.
 25th—Inspector Ward discharged.
 27th—Inquiry re *Hankow*.
 28th—Volunteers' Sports.
 29th—Volunteer Camp ended.
 30th—Death of Mr. C. F. Focken.
 31st—*Hankow* Inquiry concluded. Sir Henry Berkeley resigns Attorney-Generalship. Suicide of Miss Wade.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st—Opening Arts and Crafts' Exhibition. Suicide of Charles Waddington.
 2nd—Celebration of birthday of Emperor of Japan.
 3rd—Silver Jubilee Celebrations at St. Joseph's College. Opening of New Rifle Range at the Peak.
 4th—Sacred Concert at Arts and Crafts' Exhibition.
 5th—Suicide of Mr. W. E. Craig. Accident to H.E. the Governor.
 6th—Inquiry re s.s. *Hankow*.
 7th—Scottish Masonic Quadrille Association Dance. Arrival of s.s. *Buelow* on maiden trip.
 8th—Arrival of prisoners from Shanghai.
 9th—King's Birthday Celebrations.—Big fire in Shameen. Suicide of Mr. R. Houghton.
 10th—Kowloon C.C. Concert. Serious Stabbing Affray at Harbour Office.
 11th—Arrival of H.E. Chou Fu. Al Fresco Fete at R.C. Cathedral—Murder at Kowloon.
 14th—Annual licensing sessions.
 17th—*Heungshan* Refloated. Departure of Viceroy Shum.
 18th—Opening Cruise of Corinthian Yacht Club.
 19th—Meeting of Dairy Farm Company. Inquest re Mr. Houghton.
 20th—Census taken.
 21st—Concert in the City Hall.
 24th—Departure of the Fleet.
 27th—Inquiry re stranding of the *Heungshan*.
 28th—Departure of the West Kents.
 29th—French Torpedo boat *Fronde* raised.
 30th—St. Andrew's Ball.

DECEMBER.

- 3rd—Masonic Quadrille Association Dance. Triple Murder in the New Territory.
 5th—Concert in the City Hall.
 6th—Lecture by Mr. W. Lee Jones.
 8th—Arrival of the Hon. Mr. F. H. May. Meeting of Hongkong Steam Laundry Co.
 10th—Mr. Sercombe Smith returns to the Magistracy.
 11th—Bazaar in the City Hall.
 14th—Mr. Craik murdered at Kowloon Docks. Engineers Institution Dance.
 15th—Volunteer Headquarters opened. H.E. the Governor's departure. The Hon. Mr. F. H. May sworn in as Officer Administering the Government. Luncheon (Perle) at Kowloon. Funeral of Mr. Craik.
 16th—Corinthian Yacht Club Races.
 17th—Arrival of Austrian and German cruisers.
 18th—Farewell Dinner to Major Pritchard. Licensing application refused.
 20th—Production of "The Hobby Horse" by the A.C.C.
 22nd—St. Joseph's College Prize Distribution. Arrival of American Fleet. Arrival of Royal Visitors.
 25th—Christmas Celebrations.
 26th—Police Dance.
 27th—Meeting of Sanitary Board.
 28th—Imperial Tennis Club Dance.
 29th—International Rugby Match at Happy Valley.
 31st—Kowloon Dock Ball.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

January 3rd.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year was ushered in with the usual enthusiasm, noisy crackers and pleasant parties. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon H.E. the Governor held a reception which was attended by many residents, all the officials both civil and military. After the reception many residents also called to pay their respects to His Lordship the Bishop.

MORE SOLDIERS.

I hear that a draft of 96 soldiers and some officers under the command of Captain Moura left Lisbon for Macao by one of theamburg-America Linie boats on the 26th ultimo.

THE LEAL SENADO.

On the 2nd inst. the newly elected members on the invitation of the retiring members assembled in the Senado's hall and took their oaths and their seats as the new committee for 1907. Mr. Basto, the ex-president, made a short speech in handing over charge to his successor, Mr. Pereira, who returned thanks briefly. The work was afterwards distributed as follows among the new members:—Mr. Pereira, president and in charge of the education and the Municipal police; Colonel Maher, vice-president, in charge of the weights and measures and also of the cleaning of the City streets, etc.; Mr. Mello, of the public cemetery; Mr. Leitao of the Municipal Public Works and riches; Conde Fernandes, of the public illuminations; and Mr. Remedios, of the slaughter houses and beef and pork stalls. The rest of the corporation have to work together for the benefit of the municipality.

ANOTHER NEW TAX.

The last *Boletim* published another order from Senhor Gentil de Meneses imposing a duty of two cents on each copy of any "express" issued in this City with the exception of "expresses" announcing deaths. Hongkong people who come to Macao with "expresses" printed in Hongkong for circulation in this city should make a particular note of this new tax.

GOOD SPORT.

We are having exceptionally good sport of late owing to the cold. Woodcock and partridge are plentiful in the neighbourhood of Macao, and sportsmen are having a fine time.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

Dr. Luiz Nolasco was the victim of a big robbery perpetrated by his coolie. Jewellery belonging to him and to his wife to the value of \$500 or \$600 was stolen. The thief is not yet arrested.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

December 28th.

RECLAMATIONS.

Viceroy Chou Fu has sent a despatch to the Sin-Hau-Kuk ordering the latter to instruct the Public Works department to survey and make a plan of the proposed reclamation of the Honam foreshore and to submit an estimate of the cost of the same as soon as possible. The plan is to show what portion of the foreshore is Government property so as to prevent any further encroachment. In the despatch His Excellency also stated that he had received information that foreigners had clandestinely purchased many lots of land at Kai Ap Kow and Fong Cheun, in which the owners had no right to sell to foreigners. Foreigners after purchasing those lands had reclaimed the foreshores as their property. His Excellency instructed the Sin-Hau-Kuk to make minute investigations and survey those properties and give a full report to him.

SZECHWAN-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Szechwan-Hankow Railway Company has established a branch office here for the purpose of selling lottery tickets to raise funds for the construction of this railway.

NEW STYLE CHAMBER.

Viceroy Chou Fu has altered the name of the Kwangtung Chamber of Commerce here into Chamber of Agriculture, Labour and Commerce. The office has been removed from Ching Hoi Moon to Yuet San Street. The Viceroy and many of the high officials were present at the inauguration of the new office yesterday.

NANNING OPEN.

Telegrams were received here yesterday that Nanning will be opened as a Treaty Port on the first day of January, 1907.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Viceroy Chou Fu has issued a decree appointing Kang Yu (Compradore of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., Hongkong), Yeong Sai Ngam (Hongkong merchant), Sing Kwai Ying and Chu Yauk Chi, both Canton merchants, to inspect and audit the railway accounts with power to call in all the monies subscribed by the shareholders and invest same in any foreign banks. The decree also appoints Chung Chung Kok and 17 other shareholders to assist and superintend the work of the above mentioned four persons.

H.E. Wu Ting Fan seeing the confused state of affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has drawn up rules and regulations selected from various western railway companies. He delivered a copy of those regulations to Taotai Shum Tung whom Viceroy Chou has temporarily appointed deputy of the railway affairs. It is said that Taotai Shum has submitted it to the shareholders of the railway company for their consideration.

A NAVAL SURVEY.

A German Engineer who is in the employ of the Chinese Government as consulting engineer and surveyor of the northern fleet and the Kong Nam Dock Yard recently visited Canton on a pleasure tour. Viceroy Chou Fu on hearing of his arrival here has requested him to survey the engines of the southern fleet and all the Government launches about 50 in all. The foreign engineer has now completed the survey and sent a long report to His Excellency giving full particulars of all the vessels that need repairing. The Viceroy has appointed a deputy to superintend the repair of the vessels at Whampoa Government docks.

VICEROY'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Viceroy Chou Fu went personally and inspected the following places to-day, viz:—Praya Reclamation, Public Gardens, Government Cement Works, Chief Police Station of Honam and the Paper Factory, formerly Chow Tung Sang's property, which was confiscated by Viceroy Shum.

CHINESE SHOOTING.

At a shooting examination of the military officers which took place at the North Gate parade ground under the supervision of Admiral Li Tsun and Taotai Che Fan only one officer named Leong Sui hit the bull's eye five times, the maximum; two officers secured 4 bulls; and the rest (about 30 officers) secured one each only.

January 1st.

REINSTATED.

Li Sai Kwai, formerly a colonel in the army, was cashiered by Viceroy Shun for bribing candidates in the triennial examination (some three years ago) to suppress and alter their real surnames and to assume such false surnames as those he had staked heavily on in the Wei Shing lottery. The trick was discovered shortly after the examination. Had it not been discovered in time Li Sai Kwai would have made millions of dollars. Viceroy Shum had Li cashiered and issued a warrant for his arrest, but he ran away and took refuge in Siam. He did not escape unpunished, however, as Viceroy Shum discovered that he left all his property behind, valued at about \$250,000, which was confiscated.

One of his friends has begged the new Viceroy to permit him to return to Kwangtung, saying that Li Sai Kwai was a very useful and capable officer in capturing robbers. Viceroy Chou Fu has granted the permission, and said he would treat Li Sai Kwai with the courtesy due to a member of the gentry. Li Sai Kwai returned to Canton last week. It is reported that Admiral Li has given him an appointment as commander of two divisions (1,000) soldiers.

PRESENTS REFUSED.

Viceroy and Lady Chou Fu will celebrate their seventieth birthday on the 7th day of January. They were both born on the same day, i.e. 23rd day of the 11th moon. His Excellency, on hearing that the officials are making preparations to send presents, has intimated that they will not be accepted.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Hitherto all the repairs of the southern fleet and government vessels have been done at the Government Docks at Whampoa where all the materials and labour were privately purchased and contracted through officials. It is said that Viceroy Chou Fu intends to follow the methods of the Foochow Docks where tenders were received from the public in the repairing and building of vessels.

THOSE FUNNY CANTON POLICE.

Articles have appeared in several of the local papers recently pointing out the uselessness of the Canton Police. The police, instead of being a body of men to keep the place in peace, are apparently more troublesome than useful. The heads of that department are said to be unable to control their men. During the last two months the police have given trouble to the Lok Sin Theatre in the western suburbs several times. They attacked this theatre in large numbers both in broad daylight and in the night, assaulted the gate-keepers and employees of the place and severely wounded the men. The origin of the trouble was through crowds of police who were not on duty forcing their way into the theatre and occupying the best seats without paying. The proprietors of the theatre are paying a big sum as royalty (\$30,000) for the privilege of running the theatre. Surely they are entitled to some protection and cannot allow large crowds of police and their friends to enter the theatre free. The police have gone so far that on the 29th instant the proprietors of the theatre had to call the assistance of Captain Ma of the army to send a body of soldiers to protect the theatre and to prevent the employees from being further molested by them. On the night of the same day at 12 p.m. over one hundred police forced their entrance by breaking the gates and searched for Captain Ma and his soldiers to give them a beating. It appeared the soldiers retired before midnight. Not finding the soldiers the police pounced on the employees and attacked them most brutally. Several of them had to be removed to the hospital. They also searched for the proprietor, Li Pok-chew, who was fortunately absent. Before leaving the place the police broke the seats and the doors. The matter has been reported to the Viceroy. The public are eagerly waiting to hear of his decision.

A DUAL APPOINTMENT.

Viceroy Chou Fu received an Imperial Rescript sanctioning the appointment of the Admiral of Kwangtung to hold both positions as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung army. His Excellency has informed Acting Admiral Li of this decision.

THE OPIUM EDICT.

The Provincial Treasurer has issued a proclamation of which the following is a rough translation:—

"I have received a despatch from His Excellency Viceroy Chou Fu stating that he has received a despatch from their Excellencies Tit Liang and Tong Shao Yee, ministers of revenue, that an Imperial Edict has been issued prohibiting opium smoking. Ten regulations have been drawn up and regulation No. 9 limits the time of 6 months for all civil and military officials of whatsoever grades to cease smoking opium. At the expiration of 6 months from the date of the issue of this proclamation all superior officials will be held responsible for their subordinates if the latter should be discovered continuing to smoke opium; delinquents will be cashiered and punished."

Viceroy Chou Fu is authorized to notify the authorities of the Imperial Maritime Customs concerning the above.

WEDDING.

The wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral on Jan. 3rd of Mr. Herbert R. F. Hancock, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., and Miss Mary Isabelle Stobart, daughter of Mr. D. W. Stobart, of Palace Court, London. The ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, was witnessed by a large and fashionable congregation. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. James Douglas Stobart, who made the journey from London for that special purpose. She wore a white satin princess dress, with old Limerick lace, and a white satin court train. Her ornaments included a diamond and turquoise pendant and a diamond brooch, the presents respectively of the bridegroom and Mr. Sidney Hancock. As bridesmaids she had four little girls, Misses Moron, D. May, Margaret Stewart Lockhart, and Betsy Slade, while her train was held by the two little sons of Commodore Williams. Mr. Harry Hancock, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A reception was held afterwards at the residence of Mr. Sidney Hancock, at 10 Queen's Gardens. Mrs. Stewart Lockhart and a sister of the bridegroom undertook the duties of hostesses. The happy couple left by the German mail for the north, the honeymoon to be spent in Shanghai and Peking.

MIDCHINA FAMINE RELIEF.

CO-OPERATION OF SHIPPING COMPANIES.

The Relief Committee is in receipt of the following letter from the China Merchants S. N. Co., China Navigation Co. Ltd., Jardine Matheson & Co., Agents Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd:—

"We are in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant in which you ask us to give free carriage for food and other supplies which may be sent by your Committee to Chinkiang for conveyance to the Famine Districts, also a few free passages for representatives of the Committee who may be proceeding up river on Famine Relief business. In reply we beg to inform you that we shall be pleased to accede to your requests on the following conditions, viz:—

That you will pay the sum of 2 candelars per picul on all Food Stuff shipped, to cover expenses for handling the cargo.

That we shall not be expected to carry more than our share of the total quantity to go forward, which must be divided proportionately amongst all other river steamers trading on the Yangtze.

That cargo shall only be shipped by our vessels which have space available for it.

That the cargo will be sent alongside the steamers by the shippers at Shanghai and will be taken delivery of from alongside the steamers by the consignees at Chinkiang without delay, and expenses incurred through detention to be paid for by your Committee.

That passengers who are provided with free passes shall pay the usual rates for messing on board the steamers.

Messrs. Raine, Ackerman & Co., Agents for the French Line of Yangtze steamers, have also written agreeing to take the same action as the other steamers.

RECENT DEPRECIATION OF GOLD.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS"
BY MR. CONSUL NICKERSON.]

The crime of 1873 when silver was demonetized by a subterfuge in the United States, and the closing of the British-Indian mints to silver in 1893 were both done under the influence of that class of immense intelligence, bankers, financiers and coupon cutters—all that class which has either the time to attend to law-making or the inclination to control legislation—under the fear that the precious metals, gold and silver, were to become too plentiful. Too plentiful for whom? For humanity? No, gold and silver together have never been too plentiful for the welfare of humanity. Too plentiful then for those who live upon invested capital, and upon fixed incomes, but not too plentiful for the labourer, the producer, and the merchant,—in short, for him who launches his barque in any manner upon the sea of endeavour—for humanity as a whole.

The demonetization of silver in the western world, and its deminting in India in 1893 were the means the above mentioned class took to combat the immense class peril they feared. The bankers were mistaken in fearing evils to themselves, since a plentiful money supply and the stable or rising prices for all commodities which follow in its train, are for the welfare of bankers, who do not then have to take losses because of the failure of their debtors. But those who live on fixed incomes had some justification to fear the lessened purchasing power their incomes would have if prices continued to rise because of the increase in the supply of the precious metals available for money.

The above mentioned class have been confronted since 1896 as some say, since 1900 as all are agreed, with an enormous increase of gold coming from the mines of the world. To-day the yellow metal which this class had almost persuaded the world possessed a mysterious fixed value, is pouring from the prolific mines of the world at the rate of \$400,000,000 (gold value) annually. More than a year ago we were assured by the Hon. Alex. Del Mar, the great American savant and historian of the precious metals, that the new gold supply was at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 per day; and at the same time he ventured the prediction that the world was to be annually supplied with more gold than it ever dreamed of. Already the prolificacy of the world's gold mines during the last ten years has caused a very important depreciation of the value of the yellow metal relatively to things in general, including silver. The great rise of gold prices resulting from this depreciation in the value of gold, because of the recent vast additions to the existing stock of that metal, has stimulated the production of all commodities, and of the exchanging of all commodities in the western world, giving rise thereby to great prosperity in that hemisphere; while it has also affected the welfare of the dwellers in the Orient, where silver has of late been rising in a notable manner. The question for practical men to consider in the East is, what will be the effect upon commerce and upon the general welfare of humanity of a still further increase in the quantity of gold annually coming into the thirsty channels of commerce and finance, and thereby causing a continuing rise in silver.

As between a gold price level country and a silver using country, the difference in price levels has acted as a bonus or stimulus upon exports from the silver country to the gold country, and as a protective duty against imports from a gold country into a silver country. To state this comprehensively we may say that of recent years there has been a stimulus to exports from the Orient to the western world, and that imports from the western world into the Orient have been impeded. A higher gold price for silver, or what is the same thing, a lower silver price for gold, means therefore that commerce between the two hemispheres will—should monies made of the two metals ever again reach a parity at their coinage ratios—be conducted without any artificial stimulus or impediment growing out of the divergence between their price levels.

Since the gold mines of the world bid fair to continue pouring their golden produce into the lap of humanity even more rapidly than is now the case, and since there is no reason to expect the present liberal output from the world's silver mines to decrease, we are justified in expecting that the money metals will continue to furnish plentiful and increasing supplies of money for humanity's use. Metallic money will also be supplemented by further increases of paper money. Hence we may expect the era of rising prices in gold countries to continue; while it seems probable for the level of prices likewise to rise in silver using countries, though perhaps not so rapidly as in gold countries.

We have seen in the historical review of the relative values of the two money metals, that they have greatly varied in the past relatively to one another; and it is likewise true that both have varied very greatly in value relatively to things in general. Gold to-day is falling relatively to things in general. Prices in gold standard countries are rising. The production and exchange of all commodities in them is increasing by leaps and bounds—thus causing such countries to be excellent markets in which to sell. If there should come any collapses of credit in gold countries, the recovery therefrom will be speedy and complete, for prices will be rising as time runs on and confidence will continue, for only when compelled to stand on a quagmire of declining prices does confidence disappear.

The continued flood of gold over gold standard countries will release silver from the western world for use in the Orient. This has happened before—notably in the sixth decade of the last century when \$1,500,000,000 of silver came to the Orient as gold went into the circulations of the western world. We may expect the increasing supply of silver in the Orient to at least maintain the present level of prices and perhaps to cause the level to rise in its silver using countries with the consequent stimulus to the production of wealth, and the volume of business to be done within them.

But the price levels of both Orient and Occident seem likely to seek and draw nearer to some common level. In short the divergence between the two metals bids fair to disappear, as the result of the working of the inexorable demands of mankind and forces of nature. When the avarice of mankind started a crusade against silver about forty years ago, it forgot that a thousand millions of human beings preferred silver as money to gold, and for excellent reasons, one of which was that silver was far more suitable for the myriad small payments and transactions common to the masses of humanity, and within their reach. The French apothegm, *Dieu pardonne, mais la Nature jamais*, will receive another demonstration; for the "nature of things" is too strong for the avarice of mankind. The enormous demand for gold created by law in gold standard countries and superimposed during the last generation upon the always existing demand for that metal, has resulted in an enormous increase of its supply, while silver also has been produced as a by-product in gold mines, at the same time continuing in generous supply from its own mines. The mass of humanity must use silver to the exclusion of gold, whether it will or not silver is the more useful metal, as has been shown by the way its price has stood up during the last generation under blows which, had they been delivered upon gold, would have caused the latter metal to have fallen like a lead plummet. The efforts of the gold mono-metallists to place the world upon a gold standard have progressed as far as they are ever likely to go; and as the gold price of silver is now rising, owing chiefly, as we have said, to the increasing prolificacy of the world's gold mines, the highly artificial character of some gold performance in legislation will be manifest for the amusement of humanity—or rather the portion of it that can think.

The under valued silver coins which have been issued as token money, in countries like Japan and the Philippines, will seek the melting pot as silver rises—or as gold depreciates. The utter impossibility, of placing China on a gold basis will be apparent to Professor Jenks, and the other gold mono-metallists. Even they will perceive the futility of the attempt as silver

rises—a futility always apparent, and for many other reasons, for men who could see without gold spectacles. The scarcity value given the British-Indian rupee, may not always avail to keep it from the melting pot; for when the rupee is worth more to melt than its present arbitrary gold-exchangeable value of 1/6, the local silversmiths in the Indian villages, and the money-changers of the East will prefer the silver metals composing a rupee to the gold a rupee will fetch.

The merchant exporting from the Orient to the Occident must continue to be a speculator in exchange in spite of himself, so long as the relative value of gold and silver monies fluctuates. The local prosperity of Hongkong will be preserved to no small extent by her local paper money; but the commerce of the Orient with the western world will continue to be prejudiced by the fluctuations of exchange.

When the nations of the world are again ready to recognise the teachings of history and the facts of human experience throughout all time, we may again hope to see an international monetary conference, which will lead to the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal in the western world, and the reopening of its mints to the coinage of the white metal upon terms more favourable than at present. The crusade against silver has finally failed. Silver as the money metal, the standard of the Orient, cannot be destroyed, in spite of all the gold mono-metallists that ever were born to admire themselves. The nature of things has been too strong for the avarice of mankind and the mighty needs of the myriad users of the white metal will continue to compel its use in spite of the avaricious or the ignorant efforts to banish it in favour of gold. The truth is that nature has seemed to supply humanity with both the money metals in somewhere near the quantities and proportion to meet the needs of humanity. If all payment were large payments, gold might be the only money metal. If all payments were small payments silver might be the only money metal. But so long as some of the world's payments are large ones, and most of the world's payments are small ones, both metals will be useful as money. The commercial affairs of the eastern and western worlds would be best served if legislation concerning the mint-laws should be agreed upon and passed to establish stability in their relative price levels.

Is it too much to hope that the good sense of the English-speaking peoples will finally assert itself by insisting through their parliaments and congresses upon some legally fixed stability of international prices that will be effective and permanent because of its own comprehensive scope and its harmony with the coinages of the Latin Union?

FIRE AT TAIKOKTSUI.

A fire, which at one time threatened to have most disastrous effects, occurred in the stores department of the Kowloon-Canton Railway at Taikoktsui on January 5th. The alarm was raised about 2-15. Then it was found that, through some cause still unknown, a number of logs had become ignited, and as the timber and other stores were of a most inflammable nature the flames spread with great rapidity. The European staff at the Cosmopolitan Dock turned out promptly with fire appliances, and worked heroically to quell the outbreak. With two sets of hose, almost half a mile in length, from the pump-house, they were able to prevent the conflagration from becoming more general and from destroying the village of Taikoktsui. As it was, some of the houses had caught fire, but the well directed streams of water extinguished the flames. The huge oil tanks, too, were in imminent danger, and had the fire reached them the consequences would have been most disastrous. Some idea of the difficulties encountered by the volunteer firemen will be gained from mention of the fact that when they were playing the hose on one burning mass matter had to be held behind them to protect them from the fierce heat of the fire at their backs. The Hongkong Fire Brigade arrived later, and the flames were extinguished by six o'clock. The damage is roughly estimated at \$50,000. Fortunately, the loss will not interfere to any appreciable extent with the progress of the railway undertaking.

INTERESTING SHANGHAI
JUDGMENT.

At H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on December 27th, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Judge, in re Scott and Carter v. S. J. Halse, gave the following judgment:—

This is a preliminary point of law, namely, whether the stipulation in Clause 5 of the agreement of March 30th, 1904, between the parties to this action, that the defendant "shall not practise as a civil engineer, architect or estate agent in China or Hongkong until the expiration of eighteen months from the expiration of the said term of three years" is such an unreasonable restraint as to be contrary to public policy and therefore void.

In deciding whether a restraint is reasonable the Court has to consider whether the restraint does or does not go further than is necessary for the fair protection of the plaintiffs. (*Homer v. Graves*, 7 Bingham, p. 744). This restraint does, in my opinion, go too far in space, for the defendant could in no way damage the plaintiffs, who are established only at Shanghai, by practising at Hongkong or Canton; and this the plaintiffs practically admit, for they ask for an injunction in regard to Shanghai only. When, however, the reasonable and the unreasonable terms of restraint are severable in law, the Court can enforce a reasonable and annul an unreasonable term. In this case there can be no doubt that Hongkong is severable and can be annulled. We come down then to the real issue—can the term "China" be cut down to "Shanghai"? The plaintiffs' counsel contended that this can be done because nearly the same thing was done by the Acting Chief Justice of this Court in the case of Crawford and others v. Phillips (*N.C. Herald*, July to December, 1888, p. 387). Now if that case decided directly or by necessary implication a point in issue in this case, it would be binding on the Court provided, (1) that local circumstances had since remained the same, for Public Policy changes with varying times and conditions, and (2) that the case had not been overruled by cases since decided at Home, because this Court administers, "English law for the time being in force." In regard to (1) local conditions have greatly changed since 1888, many new ports have been opened, there must now be several that can support architects and engineers at great distances from and quite independently of Shanghai, and it is possible now, in view of the engineering work that is going on in the interior, that the Chinese Government might raise no objection to an engineer practising his profession at places not open to trade—Peking for example. In regard to (2) I think the effect of recent cases decided at Home is that the Court can annul one or more places amongst several specified in a contract, or may cut the restraint in two and omit one part where the line the severance must take is clearly indicated by the contract itself. (*Baines v. Geary*, 35 C.D. p. 154); but that the Court will not make a specific restraint out of a broad indefinite one, that is the Court will not draw a new contract for the parties (*Davies v. Davies* 36 C.D. p. 396 per Fry L.J.; *Baker v. Hedgecock*, 39 C.D. p. 522; *Mills v. Denham* 1891, 1 Ch. p. 540); and it seems to me that this is just what I should be doing if I were to substitute "Shanghai" for "China."

To revert to Crawford v. Phillips I doubt whether "China" can now be interpreted to mean the open ports only. Terms in a contract are to be understood in their plain, ordinary and popular sense, except for clear reason (*Robertson v. French*, 4 East, p. 137). And if "China" cannot be interpreted to mean the open ports only, the Court would have first to sever Hongkong, then to divide China into the open ports and the remainder, and having rejected the remainder as too broad, to sever Shanghai from the other ports; and I can find no authority for such a butchery of a contract. I notice Crawford v. Phillips was undefended by counsel.

In view of all the above considerations I conclude that "China," which now embraces about thirty open ports spread over an immense area, and for an engineer possible places beyond, cannot be cut down to Shanghai; and that the restraint in this contract is therefore unreasonable and cannot be enforced. I regret the result as I think the plaintiffs are morally entitled to protection against the defendant's competition in this port. Costs reserved.

I might mention that if this matter were to come up again, the costs would have to be decided; but if it does not come up to be decided, I give no order for costs. I do not think the defendant is entitled to any consideration.

IMPERIAL TENNIS CLUB.

The members of the Imperial Tennis Club, Kowloon, held a social at the British School, Robinson Road, on Dec. 28, when they and their guests spent a very enjoyable time. The large schoolroom, which was tastefully decorated, accommodated a company numbering about 100 who indulged in dancing to the music supplied by the Calcutta String Band. Messrs. J. Welsh, J. C. Lowe and W. Pelling were assiduous in the discharge of their duties as M.C.'s and the general arrangements made by the committee consisting of Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Hayward and Mr. Tulloch left nothing to be desired. The prizes won in the gentleman's tennis tournament were presented in an interval by Mr. B. James to Mr. Edwards (1st), Mr. Lowe (2nd), and Mr. Clements. (3rd)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PERIL OF THE HUMOURIST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, December 28th, 1906.

SIR.—I read with some amount of discomfort the report in your paper this morning about the serious attack made at Mr. Brewin at the Sanitary Board meeting last evening.

Those who know that gentleman well enough could not treat his remarks about the two Un-Official members other than as "a good joke."

During the three years I have been a member of the Board I always found him impartial, just and painstaking in all matters that came before the Board, and he could always be looked upon for an unbiased decision whenever required of him.

Yours faithfully,
AN EX UN-OFFICIAL MEMBER
OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

REVIEW OF EXCHANGE, BAR SILVER AND BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT
FOR 1906.

(BY MR. TH. CHRISTIANI).

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.				Average Rates of T. T. in Hongkong (Approximate). FOR THE			
Hongkong.		London.		Month.	Quarter.	Half year.	For the year 1906.
Months.	T.	T.	Bar Silver.	Bank rate of Discount.			
January	2s 0½d	2s 0½d	30½	29 11-16	4	4	2s 0 9-16d
February	2s 0½d	2s 0½d	30 13-16	30½	4	4	2s 0½d
March	2s 1 1-16d	2s 0½d	30½	29	4	4	2s 0½d
April	2s 1d	2s 0½d	30 9-16	29½	4	3½	2s 0 11-16d
May	2s 1½d	2s 1d	31 5-16	30 7-16	4	4	2s 1 5-16d
June	2s 1 9-16d	2s 1d 1-16	31½	29 9-16	4	3½	2s 1 5-16d
July	2s 1½d	2s 1d 5-16	30 7-16	29 13-16	3½	3½	2s 1½d
August	2s 1 11-16d	2s 1½d	30 15-16	29½	3½	3½	2s 1½d
September	2s 2 9-16d	2s 1½d	31½	30½	4	3½	2s 2½d
October	2s 3½d	2s 2½d	32 9-16	31½	6	4	2s 3d
November	2s 3 11-16d	2s 3 1-16	33½	32	6	6	2s 3½d
December	2s 3 3-16	2s 2 13-16	32½	31 9-16	6	6	2s 2 15-16d

MEMO:—

RATES { HIGHEST—9th November.
 { LOWEST—12th March
SILVER { HIGHEST—19th November.
 { LOWEST—12th March

Average T.T. rate for the year 1905=1.11½
being a rise of about 5½%.
T.T. rate on 31st December, 1905=2s 0 9-16d
do 29th do 1906=2s 3½d
being a rise of about 10½%.

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON, RATES OF EXCHANGE IN HONGKONG, AND BANK OF ENGLAND RATES OF DISCOUNT.
FOR THE YEARS 1877 TO 1906.

	Bar Silver in London.		Exchange in Hongkong WIRE.		Bank Rate of Discount in London.	
	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.
1877	58½	53½	4s 3½d	3s 9½d	5	2
1878	55½	49½	3s 1½d	3s 5½d	6	2
1879	53 13-16	48½	4s 1½d	3s 5½d	5	2
1880	52½	51½	4s 0½d	3s 7½d	3	2½
1881	53	50½	3s 9½d	3s 7½d	5	2½
1882	52½	50	3s 9½d	3s 6½d	6	3
1883	51½	50 1-16	3s 8½d	3s 7d	3	3
1884	51½	49½	3s 8½d	3s 6½d	5	2
1885	50	46½	3s 7d	3s 3½d	5	2
1886	47	42	3s 4½d	2s 11½d	5	2
1887	47½	43½	3s 4½d	3s 0½d	5	2
1888	44 9-16	41½	3s 1½d	2s 11½d	5	2
1889	44½	41 15-16	3s 2½d	2s 11½d	6	2½
1890	54½	43½	3s 10½d	3s 0½d	6	3
1891	48½	43½	3s 5d	3s 0½d	5	2½
1892	43½	37½	3s 0½d	2s 8½d	3½	2½
1893	38 13-16	30½	2s 8½d	2s 2½d	5	2½
1894	31½	27	2s 3½d	1s 11½d	3	2½
1895	31 5-16	27 3-16	2s 2½d	1s 10½d	2	2
1896	31 9-16	29½	2s 2½d	2s 1½d	4	2
1897	29 13-16	23½	2s 1½d	1s 9½d	4	2
1898	28½	25	1s 11½d	1s 9½d	4	2½
1899	29	26½	1s 11½d	1s 10½d	6	3
1900	3¼	27	2s 1½d	1s 11½d	6	3
1901	29 9-16	25	2s 1d	1s 9½d	6	3
1902	26	21 11-16	1s 10½	1s 6½d	4	3
1903	28½	21 11-16	1s 10 11-16d	1s 6½d	4	2½
1904	28 9-16	24 7-16	1s 11 9-16d	1s 8½d	4	3
1905	40 5-16	25 7-16	2s 1½d	1s 9 13-16	4	2½
1906	33½	29	2s 3 11-16d	2s 0½d	6	3½

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907.

COMMERCIAL.

OPIUM

HONGKONG, January 5th

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$820	to	—	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$880	to	—	do.
Malwa Older	\$940	to	—	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$980	to	—	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$650	to	—	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$700	to	—	do.
Patna New	\$890	to	—	per chest.
Patna Old	—	to	—	do.
Benares New	\$805	to	—	do.
Benares Old	—	to	—	do.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 7th January.—At a slight reduction fair business done. Stock about 1,400 bales.

Bombay	\$17.50 to \$20.50	per picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon	—	—
and Dacca	20.00 to 23.50	—
Shanghai and Japanese	24.00 to 26.00	—
Tungchow and Ningpo	24.00 to 26.00	—

Reported sales, 200 bags.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 27th December, 1906, states:—The Christmas festivities have to a considerable extent broken into this week, though the exigencies of the market may have curtailed the holidays of some of those engaged in this trade. The Chinaman is a "hus'ler" from the word "go," and does not let the grass grow under his feet if there is the slightest chance of doing anything. The consequence was that when those who had spent the vacation up country returned to their offices this morning they found things had been moving during their absence. Clearances had greatly improved yesterday for all classes of goods, and there was a speculative enquiry for both goods in stock and to arrive. Their search, it is needless to say, has failed to find much of either in first hands, and what is available is very firmly held. It seems that Tientsin is primarily responsible for this movement, and from enquiries they have been making in New York for direct shipments they have learnt this is the cheapest market to buy in. But our other dependencies are not asleep, and second hand holders have found a good all round enquiry at decidedly more satisfactory prices. In fact it is now possible to obtain replacing cost for many of the staple English makes. Manchester has been practically closed for the Christmas holidays since the 22nd instant, on which date the latest cotton quotations in Liverpool were received. They were 5.69d. for spot Mid-American, and 5.44d. for the rest of the month, with an intimation that the market would be closed until this morning. Egyptian remains steady at 10½d. The New York market is very strong at prices considerably over what buyers here are prepared to pay. Although there is more movement noticeable from first hand holders the bulk of the buying and selling has again been amongst the natives, and the extent of it has only been curtailed by the higher prices now wanted. The auctions on the whole have shown steady to firm prices, though at this morning's sale there were signs of a reaction, owing no doubt to the higher rate at which exchange opened. Money is still very plentiful here, which is helping the situation considerably. The yarn market keeps firm and active for all imported Spinnings, while there is the semblance of more enquiry for the local production. Cotton is fairly steady. Grey Shirtings.—There has been a considerable business done by second hand holders in all weights of this goods, 84-lbs. coming in for a very fair share, but the only sales by importers that are reported to us are 2,500 pieces 10-lbs. White Shirtings.—These have received rather more attention than for some time past, and we have heard of sales of fully 150 cases, filled finish fine quality, from stock and to arrive. At auction prices in the majority of cases were slightly higher. For White Irishes they were weak, but steady for Bleached T-Cloths. T-Cloths and Jeans.—These were without much change at auction. Drills.—The enhanced prices wanted by holders has stopped further business, for the moment in this make. Sheetings.—A considerable business has been done by second hand holders at cheap prices, but an advance of two to three mace is now wanted. Fancy Goods.—Clearances have been good, but we do not hear of much fresh business doing, though there are plenty of enquiries. Turkey Reds are being cleared well and there is some enquiry for them, but the increasing auction

sales are having a disconcerting effect on the market. At auction this week they have shown a declining tendency. Fast Blacks, too, are showing some re-action, although in many instances further advances have taken place. Woollens.—At the auctions camlets and Long Ells have both realised firmer prices this week, but lastings are weaker for all weights, while Spanish Stripes show but little change. Cotton Yarn—Indian.—The holidays have no doubt had some influence in curtailing business this week, so the amount done cannot be considered unsatisfactory. Prices have been well maintained for all counts, and it is quite cheering to see the minimum for No. 10s is now over 11s. 65.00. These have been taken mostly for shipment to Ching-wai-g-tao, and no doubt optional for either Tientsin or Newchwang, the rest being for river ports. There is a decided improvement in No. 12s for Kiukiang, and the No. 20s for that Port and Szechuen continue to advance encouragingly.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, Jan. 7th.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer	233
Bank Bills on demand	233½
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	234
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	234½
Credits at 4 months' sight	234
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	234
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills on demand	246½
Credits 4 months' sight	291
ON GERMANY.—On demand	233
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills on demand	55½
Credits 60 days' sight	56½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	108½
Bank on demand	109
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	168½
Bank on demand	169
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	111
ON MANILA.—On demand	11
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	3½ p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	137
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1½ p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1½ p.c.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	624
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$8.75
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$4.90
SILVER, per oz.	32½

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG 7th January.—The prices ruling are as follows:

COTTON YARN.—A fairly good business has been done in No. 10s, and prices for favourite spinnings show a slight advance. Other counts have been dealt in sparingly at a further reduction of about \$2 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$73 to \$97; No. 16s. at \$100 to \$126; and No. 20s. at \$102 to \$140. Arrivals 20,000 bales; Sales 6,000 bales; Shipments 18,000 bales; Bargains 70,000 bales. Unsold stock 90,000 bales.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$80.00 to \$125.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	135.00 to 140.00
" 22 to 24	140.00 to 145.00
" 28 to 32	150.00 to 155.00
" 38 to 42	160.00 to 165.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Market flat. Nothing doing.

Grey Shirtings—7 lbs.	\$2.40 to \$2.50
8.4 lbs.	3.00 to 3.70
9 to 10 lbs.	4.00 to 4.80
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.70 to 2.90
58 to 60	3.00 to 3.20
64 to 66	3.25 to 3.80
Fine	5.50 to 7.00
Book-folds	5.00 to 7.75
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.60 to 1.50
T-Cloths—6lbs. 32 in. (Ord'y)	2.00 to 2.20
7lbs. 32 "	2.25 to 2.75
6lbs. 32 " (Mexs.)	2.20 to 2.35
7lbs. 32 "	2.40 to 3.05
8 to 8.4 oz., 36 in.	3.00 to 3.70
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½	4.50 to 7.25
to 14 lbs.	
FANCY COTTON—Small sales.	Market quiet.
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.	\$1.75 to \$4.50

Brocades—Dyed	per yard \$0.12 to \$0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	0.07½ to 0.80
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.	0.22½ to 0.25
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	per doz. \$0.60 to \$1.50
WOOLLENS—Market sick. Small sales.	
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	per yard \$0.65 to —
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	per piece \$7.75 to \$9.35
Assorted	7.90 to 9.50
Camlets—Assorted	12.50 to 31.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches	13.00 to 19.50
Assorted	
Orleans—Plain, 31 in.	9.00 to 10.00
Blankets—7 to 11 lbs.	per lb. \$0.65 to \$1.50

IRON—Nail Rod	per picul \$4.50
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25
Swedish Bar	4.60
Small Round Rod	5.00
Heap ½ to 1½ in.	5.60
Wire, 16 25 oz.	10.00
Wire Rope, Old	3.00
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	11.00
Australian	11.00
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 28 oz.	43.50
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	43.50
Elliott's, 16/28 oz.	43.50
Tin	100.00
Tin-Plates	per box \$6.40
Quicksilver	per picul \$111.00
Window Plates	per box \$3.75

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, 26th Dec., 1906.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Cowhides, Best Selected	Per picul \$37.00
Do. Seconds	33.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected	22.50
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour	64.00
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	8.00
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	10.50
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	10.00
Green China Grass, Szechuen	11.50
Jute	5.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	9.80
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	9.00
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	11.00
Animal Tallow	10.10
Gallnuts, usual shape	14.90
Do. Plum do.	16.20
Tobacco, Tingchow	7.00
Do. Wungkong	10.00
Turmeric	5.00
Sesamum Seed	5.00
Sesamum Seed Oil	10.00
Wood Oil	—
Tea Oil	8.40

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly produce circular, dated Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1906, states:—(Gallnuts.—Market remains very steady, and holders are not willing to reduce their prices although the demand from home is decreasing. Cowhides.—The prices asked by the Chinese are a little easier, and several transactions have been done. There is now a better demand from Europe. Tobacco.—The market is unchanged. Feathers.—There is a strong demand for white feathers, and prices remain high. For Szechuen Grey and Shanghai common grey feathers the demand is improving. Cotton.—Our market remains unchanged, and only little business has been done. Tallow.—White Vegt.—There is a better demand from home, and prices are unchanged. A few transactions have been made. Green Vegt.—No business done, prices asked by the Chinese are too high. Animal.—No offers obtainable at present. Strawbraid.—Loyeh white has been bought largely during the last fortnight, and there are nearly no stocks. Several sales have been made in Tuncan and Finkiu white and fine square at full prices. Split remains in strong demand. Goat-skin Rugs.—Our market is very quiet, fairly large quantities of Newchwangs are offering. Wool.—Sheep's.—Prices remain high, and there are fairly large supplies. Camel's.—Demand is improving. Wood Oil.—The Market remains firm, and there is little demand from home. Antimony.—Prices asked by the Chinese check business.

Per steamer *Pakling*, sailed on 19th December. For Havre, London or Hamburg:—12 boxes camphor. For Trieste:—750 cases cassia, 950 bales cassia. For Beyrouth:—25 cases firecrackers. For London:—33 cases cigars, 41 cases china and blackwoodware, 640 rolls mats and matting, 864 bales canes, 200 casks preserves, 25 cases essential oil. For London, Antwerp or Rotterdam:—117 bales leaf tobacco. For London or Glasgow:—700 cases preserves, 250 casks preserves. For Dundee:—40 bales tea mats. For Copenhagen:—117 bales feathers. For Antwerp:—24 bales canes, 135 bales feathers, 300 bales bamboo scraps. For Antwerp or Hamburg:—420 cases merchandise. For Amsterdam:—292 rolls matting. For Rotterdam:—400 bales bamboo scraps, 674 rolls matting, &c., 104 bales leaf tobacco.

Per P. & O. str. *Delhi*, sailed on 29th Dec, 1906, for Manchester:—100 bales waste silk; for Rotterdam:—150 bales hemp. For Liverpool:—1 bale hemp. For London:—476 bales waste silk, 9 cases silk, 17 packages tea, 16 chests P. opium, 2 packages documents, 1 case feathers, 120 rolls matting, 1 case cigar, 6 cases tin foil. For Gibraltar:—1 case curios. For Marseilles:—4 cases feathers, 175 bales waste silk, 165 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—200 bales raw silk.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG. 4th January, 1907.—We have again only a short business week to report upon, the New Year holidays having materially interfered with the market. Rates generally show no important changes, but close steady in most cases.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands during the week at \$825 and \$820, closing with sales at the former rate; the London rate has improved to £94.10. Nationals have improved to \$50, at which rate shares are in a small demand.

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have no business to report under this heading, but rates remain steady at last week's quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—We have no business or changes in rates to report, but Hongkong's close rather firmer at \$335.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao, on reports of better earnings, have ruled firmer, and buyers are now offering \$28½ without inducing holders to part. Indos, influenced by the Shanghai market, have ruled weak, and the latest quotation from the north is Tls. 60, while the local rate is weak at \$85. London quotes £9.5s. China and Manila have been placed at \$20½, and close firmer at \$21 with buyers. Star Ferries have improved to \$28 for old shares, with buyers, but we have heard of no sales. The new issue is quoted at \$18½ nominal. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been placed during the week at \$125 and \$123, closing at the former rate. Luzons remain unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Rauhs have been negotiated at \$9, \$9½, \$9¾ and \$10, closing easier at \$9¾, with probable buyers. Charbonnages continue neglected.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled steady at \$145, and close with buyers at that rate. A few small sales have been made during the week. Kowloon Wharves have improved to \$95 with buyers, but we have not heard of any sales. Shanghai Docks, ruled by the northern market, have been done between \$102 and \$105, closing quiet at the latter rate. New Amoy Docks have declined to \$15½ without sales.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands, after further sales at \$106 and \$107, close with buyers at the latter rate, and probably a higher rate would be paid. Humphreys are enquired for at the improved rate of \$11½, but shares are not forthcoming except at a further advance. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—With the exception of Ewos, which have advanced to \$64, we have nothing to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have changed hands at \$94, and close steady at that. Green Islands have been placed at \$21 and \$21½, closing steady at \$21. Ices, after small sales at \$230, are wanted at the rate. South China Morning Pos's have advanced to \$24 with small sales. Steam Water Boats and Watkins have sellers at quotations. We have nothing further to report.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Albambra	\$200	\$120
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$825, sellers London, £94.10
National B. of China A. Shares	26	\$49, buyers
Hell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	10	\$10
China Provident	10	\$9.25, sales & sel.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 64
Hongkong	10	\$13, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 64
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 105
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 335, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$16½
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$95, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$145, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$15½, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 105, sellers
Shai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 240
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$21, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$21, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$215
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$112½
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$230, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$22, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$7, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$297½, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$93, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$95
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$335
North China	25	Tls. 82½, sellers
Union	\$100	\$760
Yangtze	\$60	\$160, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$107, buyers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$11½, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$38
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 97
West Point Building	Tls. 25	Tls. 57, n. issue. \$50 \$50, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$450, nominal
Rauhs	18 10	\$9½, sales
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$125
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$21, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$37, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$28½, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	210	\$85
Shell Transport Co.	21	30/-, sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$28, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$18½
South China M. Post. Steam Laundry Co.	\$25 \$5	\$24, sales \$5½
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$2.50, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10, buyers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150

VERNON & SMYTH Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending December 27, 1906, states:—To-day is the big settlement of the year, and all the business during the last week has been absorbed with a clearing for this, and the holidays intervening. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 8/0½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—No business reported locally. Hongkong quotes \$825, while the London quotation is £94.5s. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indos. On the 20th a transaction was reported at Tls. 72½ for December, with a later quotation at Tls. 63 for December. Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. Very little business has been done, a single transaction being noted at Tls. 54. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. Business is reported at Tls. 103 March; Tls. 106 cash, Tls. 109, Tls. 108½, Tls. 108 and Tls. 107 for December. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves. Tls. 233, Tls. 234, and Tls. 235 December, and Tls. 245½ March. Sugars.—No business. Lands.—A few shares have changed hands at Tls. 97. Mining.—No business. Industrial.—A good business has been done in Cotton Mills during the week. Laou Kung Mow at Tls. 105 December and Tls. 10½ March, and later at Tls. 105 for December and March. Soy Chees at Tls. 337½ for March. Ewos. Operations are reported at Tls. 62½ and 63 December, and Tls. 66 for March. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat. Shares have been done at Tls. 235, Tls. 236½, Tls. 236, and Tls. 237½ December and Tls. 245 for March. No business in Sumatras during the week. Stores and Hotels.—Astor House Shares have been dealt in at \$29. Centrals at \$16½ (new) and Weeks and Co. at \$20½. Miscellaneous.—The only business is in Telephones at Tls. 60.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 28th December.—More business has been transacted during the period under review than in the previous fortnight. From Saigon to this, there has been a good demand for tonnage, the last rate paid being 12 cents; to Philippines, Java and Japan, no inquiry. From North Coast Java to Hongkong, a 3,000 tonner has been closed, rate not reported. From South Japan coal port to this, \$1.25; to Canton, \$1.00. From Hongkong to this, \$1.10; Swatow, \$1.25 per ton. Time charters. The German steamer *Quarta* has been closed for account of Saigon charterers. The following are the settlements:—

Labor—Norwegian steamer, 849 tons, Natuna Island to Hongkong (timber), \$10,000 lump sum.
Nanshan—British steamer, 1,299 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Laertes—British steamer, 1,514 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Taishan—British steamer, 1,122 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Binhuan—French steamer, 983 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Kiysmaru—Japanese steamer, 1,082 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul; Canton, 13 cents per picul.
Lydia—German steamer, 1,772 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul; Whampoa, 12 cents per picul.
Derwent—British steamer, 1,309 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul.
Hilary—German steamer, 1,276 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul.
Cheongshing—British steamer, 1,256 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul.
Tinkow—British steamer, 902 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul; Canton, 14 cents per picul.
Heimdal—Norwegian steamer, 761 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.
Skuld—Norwegian steamer, 817 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.
Fri—Norwegian steamer, 859 tons, Saigon to Singapore or Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.
Victoria—Swedish steamer, 1,181 tons, 6 trips Saigon to Hongkong, or Singapore, 15 cents per picul.
Germania—German steamer, 1,714 tons, 3 ports North Coast Java to Hongkong, private terms.
Quarta—German steamer, 1,146 tons, monthly, 5/1 months, at \$5.00 per month.

FREIGHT.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 46/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea 39/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland):—Tea 31½ cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo Tls. 1.60 to \$1.80 per ton weight on measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

December—

ARRIVALS

- 27, Chingtu, British str., from Sydney.
 27, Yangmoo, Korean str., from K'notsu.
 28, Hikosan Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 28, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 28, Inga, Norwegian str., from Hong-y.
 28, Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Amoy.
 28, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
 28, Ching Ping, British str., from Shanghai.
 29, Fukuoka Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
 29, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from K'ohauwan.
 29, Knivsberg, German str., from Fannung.
 29, Paoting, British str., from Swatow.
 30, Empire, British str., from Australia.
 30, Pollux, Norwegian str., from Wakamatsu.
 30, Taiwan, British str., from Java.
 31, Aki Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
 31, Concord, U.S. gunboat, from Canton.
 31, Dakota, American str., from Seattle.
 31, Fukura Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 31, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 31, Keemun, British str., from Shanghai.
 31, Mathilde, German str., from Haiphong.
 31, P. E. Friedrich, Ger. str., from Y'hamu.
 31, Ponape, German str., from Yap.
 31, Quarta, German str., from Tamsui.
 31, Taisang, British str., from Wakamatsu.
 31, Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.
 31, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 31, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.

January—

- 1, America Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
 1, Binh Thuan, French str., from Saigon.
 1, Bombay Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 1, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 1, Clara Jebson, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
 1, Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
 1, Nanshan, British str., from Saigon.
 1, Ningchow, British str., from Tacoma.
 1, Pleiades, Amr. str., from Tacoma.
 1, Spr, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 2, Hangchow, British str., from Swatow.
 2, Hilary, German str., from Saigon.
 2, Kiangping, Chinese str., from Chinkiang.
 2, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
 2, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
 2, Maebow, German str., from Bangkok.
 2, Namur, British str., from Yokohama.
 2, Wuhu, British str., from Shanghai.
 3, Drufar, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
 3, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 3, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 3, Halvard, Norwegian str., from Chinkiang.
 3, Masan Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
 3, P. Heurich, German str., from Bremen.
 3, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Hoihow.
 3, Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
 3, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., from Java.
 4, Andalusia, German str., from Shanghai.
 4, Benarty, British str., from London.
 4, Changsha, British str., from Kobe.
 4, Daphne, German str., from Vladivostok.
 4, Diadem, British cruiser, from Batavia.
 4, Paklat, German str., from Bangkok.
 4, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notsu.
 4, Vandalia, German str., from Foochow.
 4, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 5, Daiya Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 5, Fooksang, British str., from Calcutta.
 5, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 5, Lodson, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 5, Memnon, British str., from Liverpool.
 5, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
 5, Siberia, American str., from S. Francisco.
 5, Signal, German str., from Singapore.
 5, Taki Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 5, Tean, British str., from Manila.
 6, Aloinous, British str., from Liverpool.
 6, Kina, Danish str., from Antwerp.
 6, Leipzig, German cruiser, from Singapore.
 6, Orwell, British str., from Bunbury.
 6, Soshu Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.

December—

DEPARTURES

- 27, Petronia, Russian str., for Singapore.
 28, Arratton Apcar, British str., for Calcutta.
 28, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 28, Delta, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, E. F. Ferdinand, Austrian str., for Trieste.
 28, Frigga, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 28, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 28, Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.
 28, Kasin, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
 28, Kiangching, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
 28, Korea, American str., for San Francisco.

- 28, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., for Australia.
 28, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 28, Newby Hall, British str., for India.
 28, Oriel, British str., for Calcutta.
 28, Riojan Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 28, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 28, Yingchow, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, Delhi, British str., for Europe.
 29, Fausang, British str., for Java.
 29, Glenloch, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 29, Inga, Norwegian str., for Chinkiang.
 29, Johannes, German str., for Swatow.
 29, Kwanglee Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 29, Tatsu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 29, Triumph, German str., for Haiphong.
 29, Yangmoo, Korean str., for Kuchinotsu.
 30, Bonbon, French str., for Saigon.
 30, Joshiu Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 30, Knivsberg, German str., for Macao.
 30, Knutsford, British str., for Rangoon.
 30, Shantung, British str., for Sourabaya.
 30, Shaoxing, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Macassar.
 31, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Hsin Kong, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 31, Mercedes, British str., for Singapore.

January—

- 1, Chingtu, British str., for Yokohama.
 1, Fukuoka Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 1, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
 1, Keemun, British str., for Singapore.
 1, Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.
 2, Castor, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
 2, Empire, British str., for Moji.
 2, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 2, Petahaburi, German str., for Swatow.
 2, P. E. Friedrich, German str., for Europe.
 2, Quinta, German str., for Hoihow.
 2, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 2, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
 3, Bombay Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 3, Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.
 3, Hue, French str., for Kwangchowwan.
 3, Knivsberg, German str., for Tourane.
 3, Kunsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 3, Lightning, British str., for Ceylon.
 3, Namur, British str., for London.
 3, Pleiades, Amr. str., for Tacoma.
 3, Quarta, German str., for Swatow.
 3, Samongan, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 3, Colorado, U.S. cruiser, for Manila.
 3, Maryland, U.S. cruiser, for Manila.
 3, Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, for Manila.
 3, West Virginia, U.S. flagship, for Manila.
 3, Pathfinder, U.S. gunboat, for Manila.
 3, Wilmington, U.S. gunboat, for Manila.
 4, Chingping, British str., for Chinwantao.
 4, Chunsang, British str., for Saigon.
 4, Clara Jebson, German str., for Haiphong.
 4, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 4, Kansu, British str., for Swatow.
 4, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
 4, Ragnar, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 4, Sundakan, German str., for Sydney.
 4, Victoria, Swedish str., for Saigon.
 4, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 5, Andalusia, German str., for Hamburg.
 5, Germania, German str., for Sydney.
 5, Kabafato Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 5, Kowloon, German str., for Shanghai.
 5, Nanchang, British str., for Anping.
 5, Nis-in Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 5, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 5, Skuld, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 5, Vandalia, German str., for Hamburg.
 5, Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.
 5, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 6, Benarty, British str., for Nagasaki.
 6, Binh Thuan, French str., for Hong-y.
 6, Fukura Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 6, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 6, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 6, Helene, German str., for Swatow.
 6, Hopsang, British str., for Swatow.
 6, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Masan Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 6, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 6, Ningchow, British str., for London.
 6, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotsu.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. E. Langewaldt, Mr. Schmidt, Capt. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Korthals-Altes, Messrs. van Thiel de Vries, B. F. Jacob, W. Frentzel, Stolle, Dr. Hirschfeld, Messrs. C. B.

Scott, A. Richard, Bardy, Miss G. J. Tafford, Miss Florence Perry, Mrs. A. Thomas, Miss Stauffer, Messrs. B. S. Zuccai, J. Abraham, Sam. Michael, Miss Clara Haynivitch, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Y. Ribeiro, and Miss M. Hafermann.

Per *Empire*, from Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and 4 children, Miss J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Subenschen, Messrs. Anderson, H. Posar, S. Ginger, Hodges, S. Kingsbury, Manuel Gonsalves, F. Gonsalves, Potario de Jesus, Clotilde de Jesus, Cicilia de Jesus, Antonio Noguerna, Antonio Dinig, Joquin Marquis, J. C. Bulmer and E. C. Brand.

Per *America Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Gehring, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hilton, three children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Evershed, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Stein, Mrs. P. Beveridge, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. F. Ross, Mrs. J. Ray, Mrs. Siebenhauer, Mrs. H. C. van Bergen, Mrs. G. L. Williams, Miss Marion Beveridge, Miss Phyllis Beveridge, Miss J. Forman, Miss E. A. Howe, Miss A. M. Kilham, Miss L. B. Kilham, Miss Siebenhauer, Miss Stein, Miss Umbsen, Dr. Geo. W. Jean, Dr. C. B. Porter, Capt. J. W. Gould, Messrs. C. V. Brooke and valet, John R. Bradley, H. A. Belden, Barry Ballwin, E. E. Johnson, Wm. Leahy, E. S. McCurdy, H. P. Pond, S. Siebenhauer, C. P. Stewart and T. S. Watts.

DEPARTED.

Per *Delta*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pearson, Messrs. Barham, E. A. M. Williams, A. W. Silva, W. McKinnon and H. Flashman.

Per *Korea*, for San Francisco, &c., Capt. P. Leblond, Miss B. McKee, Lieut. A. T. Graham, Messrs. E. E. Fisher, W. K. Blessing, Dr. R. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. F. Griffith, Messrs. A. E. Hancock, J. W. Cairns, E. H. Klamp, J. D. Murray, A. E. Wastzen, S. and N. S. Low, Colleshaw, G. E. Stallman, Mr. and Mrs. Basse, Mrs. F. L. Abbott, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Mat Smith, and Miss T. Howard.

Per *Delhi*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Sir R. and Lady Gore, Mr. Barry, Col. and Mrs. T. A. Lucas, Mrs. Vaughan Lee, and Mr. F. W. Hicks; for Bombay, Messrs. S. S. Gaekwad and R. Rajabally; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armour; for Gibraltar, Mr. and Mrs. H. Funch; for Brindisi, Miss Blanche Jones and Mr. F. A. Will; for Marseilles, Mr. F. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. James, Miss Martin, Messrs. O. Blenda and L. Lauri; for London, Messrs. Frantein Thonea, Fisher, Sounby, Lavard and F. Kerr.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, for Shanghai, Messrs. A. Blass, Reimers, Bauld, Anderson, H. Posar, Brand, D. Rosenberg, Geneuz, Sieling, Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Consul Dr. Slande, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Hoeft, Mrs. Scholz, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Silburschein, Messrs. Ruchdeschel and Jovani.

Per *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Hamburg, &c., Mr. Ludwig Adler, Lieut. A. B. Bastos, Mrs. G. E. Bilbrough, Messrs. E. V. S. Brown, G. L. Brighton, Lieut. von Bruening, Mrs. van Baergen, Major and Mrs. Bundy, Messrs. Mackenzie Cleland, B. Chainsi, Mrs. S. Chapman, Miss Fay Chapman, Mr. W. J. Clark, Mrs. A. Corsini, Mr. D. Carl David, Mrs. and Miss Duncan, Mr. G. W. Dillaut, Miss May Dytanav, Messrs. A. Effmoff, O. Elmenhorst, Eszekiel, W. C. Galsberg, Mrs. C. E. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gierlings, Mr. and Mrs. Hellyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hooper, Messrs. A. B. Howes, Gustav Huber, Mrs. J. Hintfield, Miss Hintfield, Mrs. J. Hunt, M. Homann, Hoyt Ung, Hugh Chai, Frank Kwok, A. S. Levi, H. Lieberoth, Loricke, Miss S. Mallinckrodt, Miss Lucy E. Mayo, Rev. Th. Meyer, Miss Ellen Mills, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Capt. J. C. R. de Moura, Hon. and Mrs. A. Murray, H. E. Kouigl, Messrs. Otto Pfennig, Porter, Miss Ruth Randoeff, Mr. Romanelli Romani, Mrs. Rowland and child, Mr. Greg. Sarodidis, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Selden, Miss and Mr. Selden, Messrs. Julius Schmidt, W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Smart, Misses Smart (2), Miss Kate Sowe, Messrs. Schulte, Schulte, Consul von Varchmin, Mrs. E. G. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Wik, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Albert Willis, Mrs. F. E. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Harbert Wright.

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